

of Persons posseſſed of the ſame. Two ways (beſides thoſe of Taxes and Loans, to be taken by His Maſteſties Receivers) have been Propoſed, in which both Agree,

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THAT Commiſſioners of the beſt and ableſt Men in each County, ſhould be appointed by Parliament to Judge between the Publick (which is to make good the Deficiency) and the People poſſeſſed of the Clipt Money, of the Goodneſs and Badneſs thereof; for the which Time or Times are to be ſet. Which two ways are as follow:

The firſt is, That one Time throughout the Kingdom be appointed, when every Perſon poſſeſſed of ſuch Money, ſhall ſend or bring in the ſame to the ſaid Commiſſioners, to be by them Examined; and after having been ſo, that each Piece be cut half through, and then the whole being weighed, and the Weight thereof entered in a Book, ſhould again be delivered to the Owner thereof, together with a Bill under the Hand and Seal of thoſe Commiſſioners, entitling the Owner to ſo much Money, as what the Owner brought in wanted in Weight, of what it did come to in Tale; and to enforce this Propoſition 'tis ſaid, that this being carefully done, will aſcertain the Deficiency of the Clipt Money, ſo that the Publick will be obliged to make good no more than was by thoſe Bills aſcertained to be in that manner Deficient.

'Twill leave the People with the Satisfaction of keeping the Money they have to uſe, the beſt way they think fit, and ſo leaves them Money for every occaſion in the manner that they now have, and a Bill for the reſt.

To which it may well be objected

1. The very great trouble theſe cutting half through each Piece of Money will be.
2. The Account it muſt needs occaſion betwixt every Man that brings in his Money and the Publick.
3. The remaining Diſputes about the Weight and Goodneſs of each Piece of Money that will always continue whiſt the ſame any way paſſes.
4. The unavoidable Inconvenience of having more counterfeit of the ſame ſort of Money made, from which this Inconvenience will inevitably follow, that though the Publick be to make good no more than what the Deficiency at firſt was aſcertained, much more there will be in the Hands of ſome or other, on whom 'twill be put at the laſt, and ſo will not end without Clamour.

The other Propoſal is,

That all the Clipt Money ſhould in the like manner be brought to the aforeſaid Commiſſioners, and that ſuch as is Silver ſhould all (but the Sixpences) by them be received; and in Return of ſuch Money, the Owners to receive from the ſaid Commiſſioners Bills, entitling the Bearer to 10 l. 5 l. 40 s. 20 s. or 10 s. which may ſo be contrived, that the Truth of them may not only be tried in London, where they are to be firſt cut out of Books for each particular County to be provided, but alſo at the Shire-Town, and ſomewhere in the Division in the County where the Owner does dwell, and ſo cannot be counterfeit, if at any of theſe places tried, and to be paid at the Exchequer at any time in the Year 1697. and to be at any time taken for any Tax by the King in the mean time, and ſo with the help of Sixpences propoſed to be left ſome time current, and the Money unclipt will without any great inconvenience ſupply the want of coined Money, till coined, be a certain Security to thoſe that part with their Money, that they ſhall have it again in New Money, the Old and the 1200000 l. given being to be appropriated for it; and the receiving theſe Bills in the mean time for Taxes by the King, will be no Inconvenience, for there will be always ſufficient in Bullion brought in as aforeſaid, to make them ready Money, it being in ſuch Caſe to be Enacted, That for as many of ſuch Bills as ſhall be taken for Taxes, the Money appropriated for the paying ſuch Bills in the Year 1697. may immediately be uſed by the Crown.

1. This laſt way will end all the clipt Money at once.
2. It will leave no Reckoning between the Owners of it and the Crown.
3. 'Twill end all Diſputes about the Goodneſs, Badneſs, and Weight of each Piece which will be troubleſome and endleſs.
4. 'Twill hinder making more of ſuch counterfeit Money, and leaving the Loſs ſomewhere at laſt. And

If it may be Enacted, That the Money, when coined, ſhall from the Mints when it is ſo, be proportionably ſent into each County in Specie, to pay off theſe Bills, it cannot but give good Content, and has no Objection againſt it more than the other, but that this way truſts the Government with all the clipt Money to end all Diſputes; and the other way depends on it only for half, and lets all the preſent Diſputes about Goodneſs of Money that are now among People remain.

This Paper being written ſince Eight this Morning, and as writ ſent to Printing in parcels, and for want of time not after read by the Writer of it, if any ſmall fault in the printing or otherwiſe, 'twill by the Reader, 'tis hoped, be excuſed.

Nr. 1 Soch Gräff Schwarzenburg



Eulbener A Soch Gräff



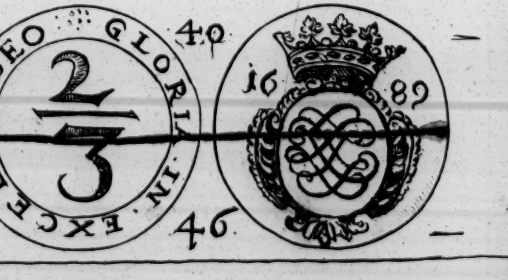
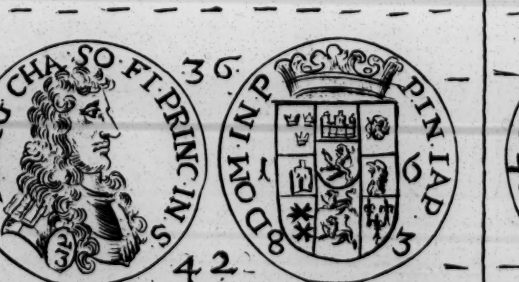
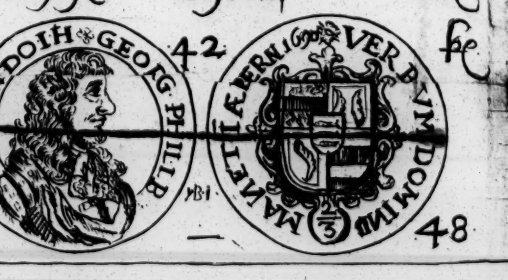
Abbt Corbegische





























































































Gulden

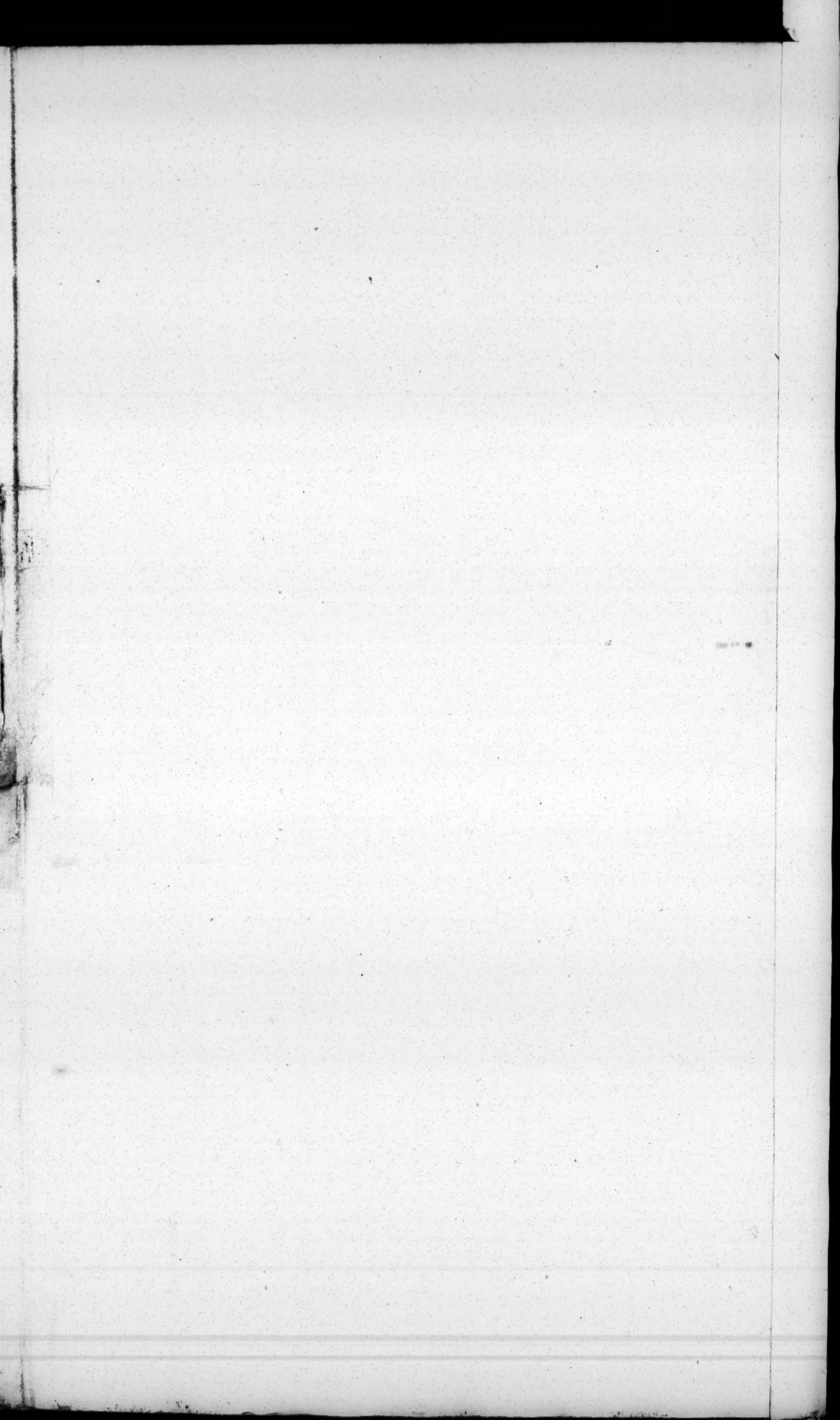


Fürst Lubeckische



<p>Sach. Gräfle</p>  	<p>Sach. Sam</p>  	<p>und Wittigsteiniſche</p>  	<p>Gulden</p>  	<p>Gulden</p>  
<p>Sach. Weimar</p>  	<p>Sach. Gothiſche</p>  	<p>Sach. Eiſenach</p>  	<p>Sach. Anhaltiſche</p>  	<p>Sach. Culb. r.</p>  
<p>Sach. Weimar</p>  	<p>Sach. Gothiſche</p>  	<p>Sach. Eiſenach</p>  	<p>Sach. Anhaltiſche</p>  	<p>Sach. Culb. r.</p>  
<p>Sach. Weimar</p>  	<p>Sach. Gothiſche</p>  	<p>Sach. Eiſenach</p>  	<p>Sach. Anhaltiſche</p>  	<p>Sach. Culb. r.</p>  
<p>Sach. Weimar</p>  	<p>Sach. Gothiſche</p>  	<p>Sach. Eiſenach</p>  	<p>Sach. Anhaltiſche</p>  	<p>Sach. Culb. r.</p>  
<p>Sach. Weimar</p>  	<p>Sach. Gothiſche</p>  	<p>Sach. Eiſenach</p>  	<p>Sach. Anhaltiſche</p>  	<p>Sach. Culb. r.</p>  
<p>Sach. Weimar</p>  	<p>Sach. Gothiſche</p>  	<p>Sach. Eiſenach</p>  	<p>Sach. Anhaltiſche</p>  	<p>Sach. Culb. r.</p>  
<p>Sach. Weimar</p>  	<p>Sach. Gothiſche</p>  	<p>Sach. Eiſenach</p>  	<p>Sach. Anhaltiſche</p>  	<p>Sach. Culb. r.</p>  
<p>Sach. Weimar</p>  	<p>Sach. Gothiſche</p>  	<p>Sach. Eiſenach</p>  	<p>Sach. Anhaltiſche</p>  	<p>Sach. Culb. r.</p>  

The stamps of 18
lots of H: to be
Decry'd after the
14th of Apr. 1692



ABSTRACT

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(more Perfect than the former)

Of the Act made this present Session of Parliament, for the further Remedying the Ill State of the COIN of the Kingdom.

England - Laws & Statutes - VIII

By an Able Practitioner.

STAT. II. Anno. 8. Gulielmi III. Regis Sess. II. Cap. 2. Intituled, *An Act for the further Remedying the ill St. of the Coin of the Kingdom*, Enacts, That all such Hammer'd Silver Money, Clip'd or Unclip'd, as shall be brought by any Person, at any Time after the 4th of November, 1696. and before the first of July, 1697. to any of His Majesty's Mints, shall be there Received by the Officers thereof, at the Rate of 5 s. 4 d. per Ounce, for every Ounce Troy of the same.

II. That all His Majesty's Receivers, Collectors, and other Officers concerned in the Receipt or Collection of any of His Majesty's Aids, Taxes, Revenues, or Loans, shall Receive in Payment from His Majesty's Subjects all such Hammer'd Silver Coin as shall be by them Tender'd to such Receiver, Collector, &c. in Discharge of any Aid, &c. at any Time between the 14th of November, 1696. and the first of February next ensuing, as to Loans, and all Arrears of Aids, Taxes or Revenues due before the said first of February; And until the first of June then next ensuing, as to all future Aids and Taxes, and all other Revenues and Duties, at the Rate of 5 s. 8 d. per Ounce, of such Hammer'd Silver Coin so Tender'd or Lent: And the Tender, Payment or Loan of every Ounce of such Hammer'd Silver Coin shall be as good a Discharge to the Person Tendering, Paying or Lending the same, his Heirs and Assigns, for the Summ of 5 s. 8 d. as though the same had been Tender'd, &c. in the Lawful Current Coin of this Kingdom.

III. That after the first of December, 1696. no Hammer'd Silver Coin of this Kingdom shall be Current in any Payment, except such as are before mention'd, otherwise than by Weight, after the Rate of 5 s. 2 d. for every Ounce of Sterling Silver.

IV. That all such Hammer'd Money, consisting only of Pieces having both the Rings, or the greatest part of the Letters remaining on them, or being Six-pences of Sterling Silver, not Clip'd within the Innermost Ring, as have been before the 18th of November, 1696. actually Received or Collected by any Commissioners, Receivers, Collectors, or their Deputies, by Tale, for any Publick Tax, Aid, Imposition or Revenue, shall in like manner be Paid by, and Received from them, upon their respective Accompts, by way of Tale, and not by Weight, as hereafter Appointed; viz. Every particular Receiver or Collector, who is to make his Payments to any Commissioners, Receiver-General, or Head-Collector, shall have Time to do it till the 18th of December, 1696. making Oath (upon Tender of such Payment) that the Hammer'd Money then Tender'd, was actually, and bona fide Received by him by Tale, before the said 18th of November, 1696. for the respective Tax, &c. upon which he offers to Pay the same; And that he hath not directly or indirectly made any Profit thereby, other than what is allowed by Act of Parliament: Which Oath shall be taken in Writing, and brought, with the Money to which it relates, into the Receipt of the Exchequer, as is hereafter mentioned. And the Commissioners, Receivers-General, or Head-Collectors of any of the said Taxes, &c. shall have Time till the 10th of January, 1696. for Paying such Hammer'd Moneys, consisting of such Pieces, into the Receipt of the Exchequer, so as they, or their Deputies, &c. do, at the Time of making their Payments, make Oath before the Auditor of the Receipt, or Clerk of the Pells, that the Money so Tender'd, was actually, and bona fide Received by them by Tale, before the said 18th of December, 1696. on Account of such Tax, &c. or was brought to them by such particular Receivers, or Collectors, with-

in the Time limited; and that they have not directly nor indirectly made any Profit thereby, other than what is allowed by Act of Parliament; and so as the said Commissioners, Receiver-General, or Head-Collectors, their Deputies, &c. do produce the said Affidavits of Particular Receivers, or Collectors, with their Money: (All which Affidavits shall be Filed in the said Receipt of the Exchequer, with the Clerk of the Pells.)

V. That as well all the Hammer'd Money consisting of Pieces as before Described, so to be brought into the Exchequer by Tale, as all Hammer'd Moneys consisting of Pieces having both the Rings, or the greatest part of the Letters remaining on them, or being Six Pences of Sterling Silver not Clip'd within the innermost Ring, actually being in the Exchequer on the 18th. of November, 1696. having been Bona Fide received there by the Tellers (they or their Clerks making Oath, as aforesaid) for any Tax &c. shall, from time to time, by the Commissioners of the Treasury, any one or more of them, or High Treasurer, be melted down, cast into Ingots, and delivered into his Majesty's Mint, by Indenture with the Master and Worker of the Mint, to be there reduced to Sterling, and Coin'd by the Mill and Press into the lawful Coins of this Realm: and that all the new Money proceeding from such Ingots (except the charge of making the same, and melting the Silver, shall, from time to time, be brought back into the Receipt of the Exchequer, and be placed to the Accompts of the particular Branches to which the said Hammer'd Moneys did belong; and shall be paid out accordingly, so far as the same will extend, in such manner as ought to be observed, if the same were not taken away to be recoined, and be applied to the respective Uses, and, in the same course and order as the said Hammered Moneys were appropriated by any Act of Parliament, without being diverted to any other use, under the Penalties of Incurring the same Forfeitures and Disabilities by the Officers, &c. as they would have incurred for diverting or misapplying the Money of such Taxes, &c. in case the same were not recoined.

VI. That all Money brought in upon the Account of Taxes, Revenues or Loans at 5 s. 8 d. per Ounce, according to this Act, shall be by the respective Officers of the Exchequer, Receivers General, or Collectors carried to the next adjacent Mint, in order to be Recoined: and that the said Taxes and Revenues shall not be brought into the Exchequer till Recoined.

VII. That the Collectors appointed to Receive the Money charged on the County of Hereford, for making Navigable the Rivers Wye and Lugg, by an Act made the last Session of this Parliament, may receive the Money so charged, and the Arrears thereof, before the first of June, 1697, in Hammer'd Money, Clip'd or Unclip'd, at the rate of 5 s. 8 d. per Ounce, and may pay in the same at that Rate to the Receiver General, appointed by that Act: Also, what Money shall be paid to the said Collectors by any Person Taxable by that Act, though it be more than shall be due before the said first of June, 1697. shall be received by the said Collectors, and allowed to the respective Accounts of the persons so paying the same, in discharge of so much levyable upon them by the said Act; and shall be paid by the said Collectors to the Receiver General, who shall be under the direction of the Trustees named in the said Act, or the major part of them, either forthwith to pay the Money to such persons who have already lent on the Borrowing Clause of the said Act, or to send the same as receiv'd to the next Mint, to be paid according to the direction and appointment of that Act.

A T A B L E

Shewing at one View, the true Value of any Number of Ounces of Silver, from One Ounce, to a Thousand Ounces, at the Rates of 5s. 2d. 5s. 4d. and 5s. 8d. per Ounce.

Also shewing at one View, how many Ounces of Silver will pay any Summ, (near) from 5s. 2d. to 283 l. at the above-mentioned Rates.

Note, 24 Grains makes 1 Penny-weight; 20 Penny-weight makes 1 Ounce; 1 Penny-weight at 5s. 2d. per Ounce, is 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ near; 1 Penny-weight, at 5s. 4d. is 3d. $\frac{1}{4}$ near; 1 Penny-weight, at 5s. 8d. is 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ near,

Ounces	At 5s. 2d. per Ounce			At 5s. 4d. per Ounce			At 5s. 8d. per Ounce			Ounces	At 5s. 2d. per Ounce			At 5s. 4d. per Ounce			At 5s. 8d. per Ounce		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	00	05	02	00	05	04	00	05	08	56	14	09	04	14	18	08	15	17	04
2	00	10	04	00	10	08	00	11	04	57	14	14	06	15	04	00	16	03	00
3	00	15	06	00	16	00	00	17	00	58	14	19	08	15	09	04	16	08	08
4	01	00	08	01	01	04	01	02	08	59	15	04	10	15	14	08	16	14	04
5	01	05	10	01	06	08	01	08	04	60	15	10	00	16	00	00	17	00	00
6	01	11	00	01	12	00	01	14	00	61	15	15	02	16	05	04	17	05	08
7	01	16	02	01	17	04	01	19	08	62	16	00	04	16	10	08	17	11	04
8	02	01	04	02	02	08	02	05	04	63	16	05	06	16	16	00	17	17	00
9	02	06	06	02	08	00	02	11	00	64	16	10	08	17	01	04	18	02	08
10	02	11	08	02	13	04	02	16	08	65	16	15	10	17	06	08	18	08	04
11	02	16	10	02	18	08	03	02	04	66	17	01	00	17	12	00	18	14	00
12	03	02	00	03	04	00	03	08	00	67	17	06	02	17	17	04	18	19	08
13	03	07	02	03	09	04	03	13	08	68	17	11	04	18	02	08	19	05	04
14	03	12	04	03	14	08	03	19	04	69	17	16	06	18	08	00	19	11	00
15	03	17	06	04	00	00	04	05	00	70	18	01	08	18	13	04	19	16	08
16	04	02	08	04	05	04	04	10	08	71	18	06	10	18	18	03	20	04	04
17	04	07	10	04	10	08	04	16	04	72	18	12	00	19	04	00	20	08	00
18	04	13	00	04	16	00	05	02	00	73	18	17	02	19	09	04	20	13	08
19	04	18	02	05	01	04	05	07	08	74	19	02	04	19	14	08	20	19	04
20	05	03	04	05	06	08	05	13	04	75	19	07	06	20	00	00	21	05	00
21	05	08	06	05	12	00	05	19	00	76	19	12	08	20	05	04	21	10	08
22	05	13	08	05	17	04	06	04	08	77	19	17	10	20	10	08	21	16	04
23	05	18	10	06	02	08	06	10	04	78	20	03	00	20	16	00	22	02	00
24	06	04	00	06	08	00	06	16	00	79	20	08	02	21	01	04	22	07	08
25	06	09	02	06	13	04	07	01	08	80	20	13	04	21	06	08	22	13	04
26	06	14	04	06	18	08	07	07	04	81	20	18	06	21	12	00	22	19	00
27	06	19	06	07	04	00	07	13	00	82	21	03	08	21	17	04	23	04	08
28	07	04	08	07	09	04	07	18	08	83	21	08	10	22	02	08	23	10	04
29	07	09	10	07	14	08	08	04	04	84	21	14	00	22	08	00	23	16	00
30	07	15	00	08	00	00	08	10	00	85	21	19	02	22	13	04	24	01	08
31	08	00	02	08	05	04	08	15	08	86	22	04	04	22	18	08	24	07	04
32	08	05	04	08	10	08	09	01	04	87	22	09	06	23	04	00	24	13	00
33	08	10	06	08	16	00	09	07	00	88	22	14	08	23	09	04	24	18	08
34	08	15	08	09	01	04	09	12	08	89	22	19	10	23	14	08	25	04	04
35	09	00	10	09	06	08	09	18	04	90	23	05	00	24	00	00	25	10	00
36	09	06	00	09	12	00	10	04	00	91	23	10	02	24	05	04	25	15	08
37	09	11	02	09	17	04	10	09	08	92	23	15	04	24	10	08	26	01	04
38	09	16	04	10	02	08	10	15	04	93	24	00	06	24	16	00	26	07	00
39	10	01	06	10	08	00	11	01	00	94	24	05	08	25	01	04	26	12	08
40	10	06	08	10	13	04	11	06	08	95	24	10	10	25	06	08	26	18	04
41	10	11	10	10	18	08	11	12	04	96	24	16	00	25	12	00	27	04	00
42	10	17	00	11	04	00	11	18	00	97	25	01	02	25	17	04	27	09	08
43	11	02	02	11	09	04	12	03	08	98	25	06	04	26	02	08	27	15	04
44	11	07	04	11	14	08	12	09	04	99	25	11	06	26	08	00	28	01	00
45	11	12	06	12	00	00	12	15	00	100	25	16	08	26	13	04	28	06	08
46	11	17	08	12	05	04	13	00	08	200	51	13	04	53	06	08	56	13	04
47	12	02	10	12	10	08	13	06	04	300	77	10	00	80	00	00	85	00	00
48	12	08	00	12	16	00	13	12	00	400	103	06	08	106	13	04	113	06	08
49	12	13	02	13	01	04	13	17	08	500	129	03	04	133	06	08	141	13	04
50	12	18	04	13	06	08	14	03	04	600	155	00	00	160	00	00	170	00	00
51	13	03	06	13	12	00	14	09	00	700	180	16	08	186	13	04	128	06	08
52	13	08	08	13	17	04	14	14	08	800	206	13	04	213	06	08	226	13	04
53	13	13	10	14	02	08	15	00	04	900	232	10	00	240	00	00	255	00	00
54	13	19	00	14	08	00	15	06	00	1000	258	06	08	266	13	04	283	06	08
55	14	04	02	14	13	04	15	11	08										

E X A M P L E S.

To find what 27 Ounces of Silver comes to, 5s. 4d. per Ounce, look for Ounces at the top, and in the Column under Ounces find 27; then look for 5s. 4d. at the top, and in the Column under that, against 27, is the Summ, viz. 7l. 4s. 0d.

Then suppose I would pay 15 l. in Old Money, at 5s. 2d. per Ounce, how many Ounces must I pay? Look in the Column under 5s. 2d. till you find 15 l. or the nearest Summ to it, which here is 14 l. 19s. 8d. against which Summ, in the Column under Ounces, is 58: So that 58 Ounces and a Great pays your 15 l. And is of the rest.

8222-2-38.
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A TABLE OF SILVER WEIGHT,
Cast up at the Rates of 5 s. 8 d. 5 s. 4 d. and 5 s. 2 d. from half
a quarter of an Ounce, to an hundred thousand Ounces.

By Tho. Oldfield, at the Exchequer, Westminster. 1696.

Ounce.	Penny-weight.	Grains.	At 5 s. 8 d. the Ounce.			At 5 s. 4 d. the Ounce.			At 5 s. 2 d. the Ounce.		
			l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
0	2	12	--0	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	--0	0	8	--0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	5	0	--0	1	5	--0	1	4	--0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	10	0	--0	2	10	--0	2	8	--0	2	7
0	15	0	--0	4	3	--0	4	0	--0	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	0	0	--0	5	8	--0	5	4	--0	5	2
2	0	0	--0	11	4	--0	10	8	--0	10	4
3	0	0	--0	17	0	--0	16	0	--0	15	6
4	0	0	--1	2	8	--1	1	4	--1	0	8
5	0	0	--	8	4	--1	6	8	--1	5	10
6	0	0	--	14	0	--1	12	0	--1	11	0
7	0	0	--1	19	8	--1	17	4	--1	16	2
8	0	0	--2	5	4	--2	2	8	--2	1	4
9	0	0	--2	11	0	--2	8	0	--2	6	6
10	0	0	--2	16	8	--2	13	4	--2	11	8
20	0	0	--5	13	4	--5	6	8	--5	3	4
30	0	0	--8	10	0	--8	0	0	--7	15	0
40	0	0	--11	6	8	--10	13	4	--10	6	8
50	0	0	--14	3	4	--13	6	8	--12	18	4
60	0	0	--17	0	0	--16	0	0	--15	10	0
70	0	0	--19	16	8	--18	13	4	--18	1	8
80	0	0	--22	13	4	--21	6	8	--20	13	4
90	0	0	--25	10	0	--24	0	0	--23	5	0
100	0	0	--28	6	8	--26	13	4	--25	16	8
200	0	0	--56	13	4	--53	6	8	--51	13	4
300	0	0	--85	0	0	--80	0	0	--77	10	0
400	0	0	--113	6	8	--106	13	4	--103	6	8
500	0	0	--141	13	4	--133	6	8	--129	3	4
600	0	0	--170	0	0	--160	0	0	--155	0	0
700	0	0	--198	6	8	--186	13	4	--180	16	8
800	0	0	--226	13	4	--213	6	8	--206	13	4
900	0	0	--255	0	0	--240	0	0	--232	10	0
1000	0	0	--283	6	8	--266	13	4	--258	6	8
2000	0	0	--566	13	4	--533	6	8	--516	13	4
3000	0	0	--850	0	0	--800	0	0	--775	0	0
4000	0	0	1133	6	8	1066	13	4	1033	6	8
5000	0	0	1416	13	4	1333	6	8	1291	13	4
6000	0	0	1700	0	0	1600	0	0	1550	0	0
7000	0	0	1983	6	8	1866	13	4	1808	6	8
8000	0	0	2266	13	4	2133	6	8	2066	13	4
9000	0	0	2550	0	0	2400	0	0	2325	0	0
10000	0	0	2833	6	8	2666	13	4	2583	6	8
20000	0	0	5666	13	4	5333	6	8	5166	13	4
30000	0	0	8500	0	0	8000	0	0	7750	0	0
40000	0	0	11333	6	8	10666	13	4	10333	6	8
50000	0	0	14166	13	4	13333	6	8	12916	13	4
60000	0	0	17000	0	0	16000	0	0	15500	0	0
70000	0	0	19833	6	8	18666	13	4	18083	6	8
80000	0	0	22666	13	4	21333	6	8	20666	13	4
90000	0	0	25500	0	0	24000	0	0	23250	0	0
100000	0	0	28333	6	8	26666	13	4	25833	6	8

Note, That in all Silver Weight, 12 Ounces make one Pound; 20 penny Weight makes one Ounce, and 24 Grains, make one penny Weight Troy.

The EXPLANATION.

TO know the value of any number of Ounces, look in the first Column towards your left Hand for your Ounces, then cast your Eye straight on the Line overagainst it until you come at the Column, which contains the Price at which you Buy or Sell; as for Example, To know the price of 1070 Ounces 15 Penny Weight, at 5 s. and 2 d. per Ounce, look for 1000 in the first Column, then casting your Eye to the third overagainst it, you will find 258l. 6s. 8d. then look for 70 Ounces, overagainst which you will find 18l. 1s. 8d. then for the 15 Penny Weight, against which you will find 0-3 s. 10 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. All which Sums being added together will make 276l. 12s. 2 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Which is the value of 1070 Ounces, at 5 s. 2 d. per Ounce.

AN EXACT TABLE OF THE WEIGHT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

CONTAINING,

- I. The Value of any Quantity of Silver, from 1 Grain to 200000 Ounces, at 5s. 2d. 5s. 4d. 5s. 6d. and 5s. 8d. per Ounce Troy.
- II. The Value of any Quantity of Gold, from 1 Grain to 40 Pound Weight, at 4l. 2s. per Ounce, may be known by Inspection.
- III. The True Weight that any Summ of Our New Mill'd Money ought to Weigh, according to the Standard Rate of 62 Shillings, being a Pound Troy for Weight, and 11 Ounces 2 Penny-weight for Fineness: As also, how much Silver, at 5s. 2d. per Ounce, will pay any Summ under 1000l.
- IV. The Weight of a True Guinea; 22 Shillings, or 20 Shillings Broad Gold; as also the French and Spanish Pistole.

Adapted to the Use of such as deal in Plate or Money, and may (at this time) be usefull for the whole Nation to set up in their Studies, Shops, Ware-houses, or Compting-houses. Calculated by EDW. HATTON, Gent. Author of *The Merchant's Magazine*.

Weight in Grains.	Value at 5s. 2d. per Ounce.				Value at 5s. 4d. per Ounce.				Value at 5s. 6d. per Ounce.				Value at 5s. 8d. per Ounce.				Milk'd Money.	Weight.	Gold Weight at 4l. 2s. per Ounce.			
	lb.	s.	d.	far.	lb.	s.	d.	far.	lb.	s.	d.	far.	lb.	s.	d.	far.			gr.	l.	s.	d.
1	00	00	00	0	00	00	00	0	00	00	00	0	00	00	00	0	1	00	00	00	0	
2	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	1	2	00	00	00	1	
3	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	2	3	00	00	00	2	
4	00	00	00	3	00	00	00	3	00	00	00	3	00	00	00	3	4	00	00	00	3	
5	00	00	00	4	00	00	00	4	00	00	00	4	00	00	00	4	5	00	00	00	4	
6	00	00	00	5	00	00	00	5	00	00	00	5	00	00	00	5	6	00	00	00	5	
7	00	00	00	6	00	00	00	6	00	00	00	6	00	00	00	6	7	00	00	00	6	
8	00	00	00	7	00	00	00	7	00	00	00	7	00	00	00	7	8	00	00	00	7	
9	00	00	00	8	00	00	00	8	00	00	00	8	00	00	00	8	9	00	00	00	8	
10	00	00	00	9	00	00	00	9	00	00	00	9	00	00	00	9	10	00	00	00	9	
11	00	00	00	10	00	00	00	10	00	00	00	10	00	00	00	10	11	00	00	00	10	
12	00	00	00	11	00	00	00	11	00	00	00	11	00	00	00	11	12	00	00	00	11	
13	00	00	00	12	00	00	00	12	00	00	00	12	00	00	00	12	13	00	00	00	12	
14	00	00	00	13	00	00	00	13	00	00	00	13	00	00	00	13	14	00	00	00	13	
15	00	00	00	14	00	00	00	14	00	00	00	14	00	00	00	14	15	00	00	00	14	
16	00	00	00	15	00	00	00	15	00	00	00	15	00	00	00	15	16	00	00	00	15	
17	00	00	00	16	00	00	00	16	00	00	00	16	00	00	00	16	17	00	00	00	16	
18	00	00	00	17	00	00	00	17	00	00	00	17	00	00	00	17	18	00	00	00	17	
19	00	00	00	18	00	00	00	18	00	00	00	18	00	00	00	18	19	00	00	00	18	
20	00	00	00	19	00	00	00	19	00	00	00	19	00	00	00	19	20	00	00	00	19	
21	00	00	00	20	00	00	00	20	00	00	00	20	00	00	00	20	21	00	00	00	20	
22	00	00	00	21	00	00	00	21	00	00	00	21	00	00	00	21	22	00	00	00	21	
23	00	00	00	22	00	00	00	22	00	00	00	22	00	00	00	22	23	00	00	00	22	
24	00	00	00	23	00	00	00	23	00	00	00	23	00	00	00	23	24	00	00	00	23	
25	00	00	00	24	00	00	00	24	00	00	00	24	00	00	00	24	25	00	00	00	24	
26	00	00	00	25	00	00	00	25	00	00	00	25	00	00	00	25	26	00	00	00	25	
27	00	00	00	26	00	00	00	26	00	00	00	26	00	00	00	26	27	00	00	00	26	
28	00	00	00	27	00	00	00	27	00	00	00	27	00	00	00	27	28	00	00	00	27	
29	00	00	00	28	00	00	00	28	00	00	00	28	00	00	00	28	29	00	00	00	28	
30	00	00	00	29	00	00	00	29	00	00	00	29	00	00	00	29	30	00	00	00	29	
31	00	00	00	30	00	00	00	30	00	00	00	30	00	00	00	30	31	00	00	00	30	
32	00	00	00	31	00	00	00	31	00	00	00	31	00	00	00	31	32	00	00	00	31	
33	00	00	00	32	00	00	00	32	00	00	00	32	00	00	00	32	33	00	00	00	32	
34	00	00	00	33	00	00	00	33	00	00	00	33	00	00	00	33	34	00	00	00	33	
35	00	00	00	34	00	00	00	34	00	00	00	34	00	00	00	34	35	00	00	00	34	
36	00	00	00	35	00	00	00	35	00	00	00	35	00	00	00	35	36	00	00	00	35	
37	00	00	00	36	00	00	00	36	00	00	00	36	00	00	00	36	37	00	00	00	36	
38	00	00	00	37	00	00	00	37	00	00	00	37	00	00	00	37	38	00	00	00	37	
39	00	00	00	38	00	00	00	38	00	00	00	38	00	00	00	38	39	00	00	00	38	
40	00	00	00	39	00	00	00	39	00	00	00	39	00	00	00	39	40	00	00	00	39	
41	00	00	00	40	00	00	00	40	00	00	00	40	00	00	00	40	41	00	00	00	40	
42	00	00	00	41	00	00	00	41	00	00	00	41	00	00	00	41	42	00	00	00	41	
43	00	00	00	42	00	00	00	42	00	00	00	42	00	00	00	42	43	00	00	00	42	
44	00	00	00	43	00	00	00	43	00	00	00	43	00	00	00	43	44	00	00	00	43	
45	00	00	00	44	00	00	00	44	00	00	00	44	00	00	00	44	45	00	00	00	44	
46	00	00	00	45	00	00	00	45	00	00	00	45	00	00	00	45	46	00	00	00	45	
47	00	00	00	46	00	00	00	46	00	00	00	46	00	00	00	46	47	00	00	00	46	
48	00	00	00	47	00	00	00	47	00	00	00	47	00	00	00	47	48	00	00	00	47	
49	00	00	00	48	00	00	00	48	00	00	00	48	00	00	00	48	49	00	00	00	48	
50	00	00	00	49	00	00	00	49	00	00	00	49	00	00	00	49	50	00	00	00	49	
51	00	00	00	50	00	00	00	50	00	00	00	50	00	00	00	50	51	00	00	00	50	
52	00	00	00	51	00	00	00	51	00	00	00	51	00	00	00	51	52	00	00	00	51	
53	00	00	00	52	00	00	00	52	00	00	00	52	00	00	00	52	53	00	00	00	52	
54	00	00	00	53	00	00	00	53	00	00	00	53	00	00	00	53	54					

The Coin of the Nation.

IT having been proposed by Mr. *John Briscoe*, in a late Paper delivered to the Honourable the House of Commons, That the *National Land-Bank* would make good the Loss of all Light and Clipt Money to the Value of Sixteen hundred thousand Pounds for a Fund of One hundred thousand Pounds *per Annum* to be settled on the said Bank for the Term of 40 Years, redeemable at any time within that Term, in like manner as One hundred thousand Pounds *per Annum* is settled upon the Bank of *England* for a Perpetuity, redeemable only after eleven Years certain; The said *National Land-Bank* is ready, if this Honourable House think fit, to undertake the same on the said Terms, which is but six Pounds five Shillings *per Cent. per Annum* for the whole term of 40 Years, in full discharge of Principal and Interest if that Term run out.

And whereas the Loss of Light and Clipt Money is yet uncertain, the said *National Land-Bank* doth farther propose to be accountable to the Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for so much of the said Sixteen hundred thousand Pounds as the said Loss shall fall short of that Sum, and will make good any greater Loss to the Nation for a proportionable Consideration as aforesaid.

✍ Note, That the *National Land-Bank* propose to give sixteen Years Purchase for a Term of fourty Years, whereas the Bank of *England* gave butt twelve Years Purchase for a Perpetuity.

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T O T H E

KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, and BURGESSES,

Of the HONOURABLE

House of Commons

Now Assembled in

P A R L I A M E N T.

*The humble Proposals of Captain Anthony Stampe,
for Regulating the Abuses of the Currant
Coyns, and for Raising the Price of Money,
and Plate, within the KINGDOM of
ENGLAND.*

HERE is humbly presented to this Honourable House, such safe and profitable Ways as may supply the Necessity of their Majesties; being agreeable to your Honours late Votes; To find out such Ways and Means as may perfect your affectionate good Intention to their Majesties Service, and to the accomplishing of what is wanting to make up the gross Sum so much desired; The Proposer hath laboured, out of his Zeal to the present Government, to find out the most acceptable, easiest, and gratefulest Ways to effect the same; and thereupon he humbly offers his Mite into the Scale, to turn the Beam to the Advantage of the Publick, by raising of several Millions of coyned Money, without laying any manner of Burthen upon their Majesties Subjects for it, towards defraying the great Charge this Kingdom will be at in their Wars: Which he performs, by raising the weighty currant Coyn and Plate of this Realm, to a higher Value, and that too without Damage to the Owners; and the Overpull thereof accreuing over and above the intrinsick Value of the said raised Money and Plate, is to redound unto their Majesties towards the speedy reducing of *Ireland*, and the effectual carrying on their War against *France*. Which ways being put into Practice, will keep the weighty Money in this Realm from being further transported, and melted down at home; and likewise will be the only means to Import

Foreign Gold and Silver into Their Majesties Royal Mint, to be Coyned into Money: And moreover, will redress the Complaints of their Subjects, from being longer imposed upon by the evil Practices of an innumerable Number of wicked Persons, who have defaced and diminished their Majesties currant Coyn, both of Gold and Silver, in their Clipping, Filing, Drilling, and Washing of the weighty Money, that the greatest art of the running Money is clipped and light, which are sufficient Evidences in themselves to prove the Fact; and also all the currant Coyns have and are daily counterfeited with base mix'd Metals, some of them mill'd, and plated over, ringed about, to bear the Touch, and others double Silver'd and gilt, to the cheating of the Receivers. All which irregular and insufferable Practices ought to be remedied, as being dishonourable to their Majesties, and a great Grievance to the Nation. For the preventing of the like Abuses for the future, and to bring easily and speedily to pass the raising of so vast a Fund, as he doubts not of; which with humble Submission he conceives, may prove, by the Authority of this August Assembly an additional Supply to their Majesties Necessities; besides, it will give a vigorous Life to the now dying Trade, and Manufacture of this Kingdom, bringing along with it Peace, Security, and Tranquility at home, under their now Majesties most Happy and Auspicious Reign.

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From these mighty, needful, and pressing, Considerations, follows his Propositions and Reasons, to make good the Sufficiency of his said Proposals.

I.

That all the currant Money, both of Gold and Silver, within this Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales, which is not clip'd or defac'd, he humbly proposeth, may be ordered to be brought into Their Majesties Mint, and other places to be appointed through the Realm, to receive from thence their Majesties Royal Stamp to be struck upon all the said Money, denoting what each of the several Coyns are raised in value, to pass currant for in all Payments whatsoever, by the Authority of this present Parliament; viz. Two Pence to pass for *Two Pence Half penny Four Mites*; Three Pence to pass for *Four Pence*, a quarter of a Thirteen-pence-half-penny to pass for *Four-pence-half-penny*, Four Pence to pass for *Five Pence Farthing Two Mites*, Four-pence-half-penny to pass for *Six Pence*, Six Pence to pass for *Eight Pence*, half a Thirteen-Pence-half-penny to pass for *Nine Pence*, Nine Pence to pass for *Twelve Pence*, Twelve Pence to pass for *One Shilling and Four Pence*, half a Crown to pass for *Three Shillings and Four Pence*, and a Crown to pass for *Six Shillings and Eight Pence*. In like manner all the Gold Coyn are to be raised, viz. A Guinea, which now goes for *Twenty one Shillings and Six Pence*, to pass for *Twenty Eight Shillings and Eight Pence*, a half Guinea to pass for *Fourteen Shillings and Four Pence*, an old broad Twenty Shilling piece, which now goes without Authority, for *Twenty three Shillings and Six Pence*, to pass for *Thirty one Shillings and Four Pence*, the Ten Shilling piece, which now goes for *Eleven Shillings and nine Pence*, to pass for *Fifteen Shillings and Eight Pence*, and the Five Shilling piece, which now goes for *Five Shillings and Ten Pence half Penny*, to pass for *Seven Shillings*; and the old broad Twenty two Shilling piece, which now goes, without Authority, for *Twenty Five Shillings and Six Pence*, to pass for *One Pound Fourteen Shillings*, and the Eleven Shilling piece to pass for *Seventeen Shillings*, and the Five Shillings and Six Penny piece to pass for *Eight Shillings and Six Pence*.

II.

That the Owners, or bringers in of any one kind of Coyn, be it Gold or Silver, is to deliver Four into the Mint, or other places appointed, and to receive out Three of the same kind of Coyn with Their Majesties Stamp struck thereon with their several weights, which will then by vertue thereof be made of equal Value to the said Four Pieces:

More especially the Gold, Crown, and half Crown pieces, are to be weighed and gaged, which ways will discover the currant Money from the Counterfeited. As for Instance, let Four Ninepences be delivered into the Mint, &c. Which now goes for Three Shillings, the bringers in of them are to receive out Three of the same stamped Ninepences, which are then to pass at Twelve Pence a-piece, which said Three are of equal Value to the said Four.

Let Four Guineas of Twenty one Shillings and Six Pence a piece, be delivered in like manner into any one of the said places, which comes to Four Pounds Six Shillings, they shall receive out from thence Three Guineas, which are so stamped at Twenty Eight Shillings and Eight Pence per piece, which exactly comes to Four Pound Six Shillings, which said Three Guineas stamped are of equal Value and Worth to the said Four Guineas unstamped. This Proportion holds good in all the rest of the said Coyns; as Eight delivered, Six to be taken out; and so is 16 to 12, 20 to 15, 32 to 24, 40 to 30, 400 to 300, 8000 to 6000, &c. The telling of this raised Money, is as easie as the Money now passable.

III.

That Their Majesties would be graciously pleased (for the preventing of the future clipping, &c. of the currant Coyn of this Realm) to cause their Royal Proclamation for the crying down of clip'd Money from being any longer Currant, and to be refused in all Payments whatsoever; and be from thence deemed no longer Money but Bullion. After all the weighty Money of Gold and Silver is stamped, as aforesaid, then the said clip'd Coyn or Bullion (by another Proclamation) is to be brought, or sent, in Specie, unto Their Majesties said Mint, to be melted down, and coyned into milled Money, with their new raised Value and Weight to be expressed in their several Coyns, not deviating from the uniform Standard that now is, the Owners or bringers in of the said clip'd Money, shall deliver into the Office of the Mint Four Pieces of any one kind, and they shall receive out from thence Three weighty stamped pieces of the same Coyn in full lieu thereof, being of equal Value to what the Owners received and took them for at first; and so in proportion to greater Numbers, as in the foregoing Paragraphs, the Owners will thereby be no Losers for so profitable an Exchange.

IV.

That the raising of the Currant Coyn of England thus, will not only bring in all the Money both of Gold and Silver, as well the hoarded,

hoarded, as the running Money, to Their Majesties *Mint*, and other places appointed, to be Stamped, as aforesaid, for no Money which has not the said Stamps are to go for no more then they now pass for, till they have received the said Stamps; and if any of the said Money so Stamped should afterwards be Clipped, Filed, Drilled, or Washed, and fall short of their said Weight, they are not then to pass as Currant Money, but to be refused by all Persons who are to receive the same.

V.

That if all the Currant Money in *England* were brought into the *Mint* to be melted down, to have a greater Allay added to the New Coyn, and the said New Coyn raised to a higher Value then the present Coyn now goes for, as some Person has proposed in Print so to do, purposely to raise Their Majesties great Sums of Money thereby; now if this Project were to take effect, it would draw a greater Evil upon the Kingdom then the Clip'd, Light and False, Money does; and the reason thereof is, such Money will be easily Counterfeited with the same fineness, because the Gold and Silver is not as yet raised to a higher Value, which will encourage, increase, and enrich, Numbers of Unlawful Coyners, to the Impoverishing of this Kingdom. But the raising of the Currant Money to a higher Value above the Intrinick, is both Honourable, Safe, and very Profitable, to Their Majesties, and likewise Beneficial to Their Subjects.

VI.

That if all the Currant Coyn of Gold and Silver were promiscuously brought into the *Mint* to be melted down, and new Coyned to the new raised Value, it would in all probability take up above Two Years time to have the same performed, which Their Majesties most Urgent Occasions cannot permit of, though it is the Proposer's chief Aim to have the Currant Money to be Milled, which is a work of time, but the broad and weighty Money first to be Stamped, together with all the Plate hereafter mentioned, which will bring in speedily, as he doubts not of, several Millions of Money over and above all Charges, in regard there is an extraordinary Necessity, that a Bountiful Supply should be given to Their Majesties, in carrying Vigorously on their Chargeable Wars, which will not only be a Safeguard unto this Nation, but the Preservation of the Protestant Religion both at home and abroad; and the Established Laws of the Kingdom from being Invaded,

which will give great Incouragement unto Trade and Manufacture.

VII.

That if the Clipping, Filing, Drilling, and Washing, of the Currant Money of *England* be not timely stopped, in some few Years there will not be found amongst all the running Money one broad Piece but what will be Clip'd, the Guineas Filed, Drilled, and Washed, and all the rest of the Money made light, he humbly Conceives, there is no better way to prevent these grand Abuses, but by raising the said Money to a higher Value, as is humbly Proposed.

VIII.

That all the Plate in this Kingdom be brought or sent to convenient places appointed, in all the Cities and great Towns, whereby every piece of Plate, great or small, may receive Their Majesties Royal Stamp to be struck upon each Plate of them, and the Owners of the said Plate to pay unto Their Majesties for the said Stamp Fiveteen Pence per Ounce, being one Penny less to the said new raised Value upon Money, which Plate so stamped, at any time shall be exchanged at Their Majesties *Mint*, for ready Money, to the full new raised Value, according to the weight of the said Plate; and the Goldsmiths, and others, which sell Plate, the Buyers are to allow again to the Goldsmiths the said Fiveteen Pence per Ounce for the said Stamp, till the said bought Plate are brought to the *Mint* to be Sold as aforesaid; so the Owners of any Plate thus, can be no losers thereby, therefore the Money and Plate ought to be raised to the said Value, for the Supplying the great Necessities of the Kingdom.

IX.

That in regard the Goldsmiths having stocks of Plate by them, should have a Twelve Months time, or more, given them to pay Quarterly into Their Majesties for all their Plate so Stamped.

X.

That the Wyer-drawers are to pay Their Majesties for every Ounce of fine Silver they work into Wyer, Eighteen Pence per Ounce, and for every Ounce of Gilded Wyer to pay Twenty One Pence, and for every Ounce of right Gold Wyer Twenty Two Shillings. The Gold-beaters are to pay in like manner unto Their Majesties, Eighteen Pence per Ounce for fine Silver, and Twenty Two Shillings per Ounce of fine

fine Gold which they work into Leaves, in regard their Work is not Stampable.

X I.

That Their Majesties would be graciously pleased to Order the Buying up of all Bullion, Foreign Coyn both of Gold and Silver, together with the Ingots, grained Sand, and Dust-Gold, (at the Currant Price,) which shall be brought into this Realm, by reason the Currant Coyn and Plate are raised to so high a Value, which will be a means that great plenty of Gold and Silver will be Imported, about Two Thirds thereof to be Coyned according to the new raised Value, and the other Third to be Sold in the *Mint Office* to the several Artificers that work therein, after their own Stock is wrought off, and disposed of, at the usual Price, saving the Wyer-drawers, and Gold-beaters, whose Work cannot be stamped, whereby these said Artificers may maintain themselves and Families, as formerly.

X II.

That the raising of the Plate and Money of this Realm thus, will, (being forthwith put into practice,) speedily raise Their Majesties a vast Fund of Money without any damage to the Owners, by reason the said Plate and Money is not taken from them, but remains with them at a higher Value, for all Silver and Gold, Coyned, or not Coyned, are here raised to their Values, so that the unlawful Coyners cannot Counterfeit the Currant Coyn of this Kingdom with the Royal Mettals, for they will be losers and no gainers by it, for should they add any greater Allay to debase, (any manner of way,) the Money they make, which by Weighing and Gaging before mentioned, will presently discover the Counterfeited Money from the Currant, therefore the raising of Money and Plate to the said Value ought to be allowed of.

X III.

For if the Currant Money and Plate be not raised thus, Their Majesties would be insufferable losers, to change all the Clip'd and Light Money in *England* and *Wales*, and give out in lieu thereof Weighty Money, purposely to the Benefit of Their Majesties

Subjects, whereby this Pestilential Evil, which has so long over-spread the Land, may be healed, and the Lives of Hundreds saved that would else follow that abominable Trade of Clipping, Filing, Drilling, Washing, and Counterfeiting, of the Currant Money of this Kingdom, who being discovered, and taken, are by the Law put to Death for the same, for there is hardly a Sessions at the *Old-Baily*, or *Affizes* in the Countrey, but there do more or less of these Notorious Offenders suffer. Now for all these warnings they still go on, and wonderfully multiply in their Numbers, their Charge so little to set up, their Profit great, and their Trade being presently learned, which cannot be prevented but by the raising the Price thus upon Money and Plate, which undoubtedly will prove an easement to Their Majesties Subjects in Their Publick Taxes.

X IV.

For had an Act of Parliament been made in the Reign of King *Charles* the First, that no Clip'd Money should pass Currant in Buying and Selling, nor to be received in Payments of Money, there would have been little loss to the Crown, for then there was scarce Ten Clip'd Pieces to Three Thousand now, besides in all the former Kings Reigns, till King *Charles* the Second, all the Gold was Weighed, and not otherwise taken, purposely to prevent the Washing of them light; and ever since the last Civil Wars in *England* Gold passeth without Weighing, inso much, that there is hardly to be found one old Piece of Gold but what is extremely diminished in Weight by Washing, unless hoarded up, and the Guineas begin to fall into the like Distemper by Filing, Drilling, and Washing, of them light; and for preventing of the like Evil Practices, there is a Necessity, that all Pieces of Gold after they are Stamped, as aforesaid, all Receivers, or Changers of Gold, should Weigh and Gage their Pieces to see that they agree to the said Stamp, and this way will hinder the making of Gold light; and likewise the Crown and Half Crown Pieces of Silver to be also Weighed and Gaged, will also prevent the Counterfeiting of Money for the future. Now for all these Weighty Reasons given, the Currant Money and Plate ought to be raised to the said Value.

These Proposals and Reasons for Regulating the Currant Coyn, and for the raising the Value of Money and Plate of this Kingdom, is humbly Offered to the Consideration of this Honourable Assembly, to do therein as their great Wisdoms shall think fit, for so Publick a Service to Their Majesties, and Kingdom, as it will be, without Damage or Charge to any.

PROPOSALS humbly offer'd for Coining New MONEY, disposing of the Old, and avoiding Clipp Money for the future.

WHEN I consider what base Money goes now throughout this Nation for Currant, how the Mint lies unemploy'd, and how many counterfeit Coiners are set up, I cannot but admire that no Expedient is yet found out for redressing this Grievance; which, the longer it runs, the harder 'twill be to cure, and at length prove of fatal Consequence. I humbly conceive, there is no way like setting the Mint on work (to stop this Inundation of *Clipping and Coining*) by making of *Mill'd Money*; which is hitherto unclipt, and may be accomplish'd after this manner, viz.

I. The *Fire Office*, which I propos'd about three years ago, will be a good Fund to work upon, which I have hereto annex'd, adapting it only to Houses, and will raise above 1700000 l.

II. If an Act was made to prohibit the use of *Plate* in *Publick Houses*, (which the generality of them would be glad of) and the *Plate* they now have, order'd to the Mint, allowing them 5 s. 6 d. an ounce for it; and a Mulct or Fine set upon such of them as should presume to use any for the future, would be a means to furnish the Mint with present Materials to work on.

III. If the Merchant be allow'd 5 s. 6 d. an ounce for his *Bullion*, which is a greater price than our Goldsmiths at home, or any Nations round about us give for it, will occasion the bringing most part of it hither, and be another means to raise Materials for the Mint.

IV. If the Coin be lower'd two Penny-weight in the Crown-Piece, and so proportionable for smaller Moneys, 'twould pay not only for the *Bullion* that is brought to be Coin'd, but the Coinage too; and as *Sterling* goes now, the Shilling will be very little more than a Farthing of less worth than it was before.

V. Our Gold Coins may be likewise dealt with at the same rate; for our Guineas which were Coin'd for 20 s. pieces, weigh 5 Penny-weight and 9 Grains; which, as gold goes now, is worth 18 d. more than 'twas intended for, and may be lower'd at least 9 Grains.

VI. If any Act was made that no *Clipp Money* should go, after one or two years time, and all the *old Money*, as it comes into the *Exchequer*, sent to the Mint; as if crack (which the first Proposition makes good) the Nation will be sufficiently stock'd with *New Money*, the *Clipp Money* wear away insensibly, and the *Brass* and *Birmingham Money* scatter'd and sunk by that time, (as *Birmingham Groats* were of late) and be no considerable loss to any.

This Method will prevent the melting, hoarding, or Exporting the Coin; because more cannot be made of it any other ways. 'Twill advance our own Growth and home Trade and Manufactory, and set our Poor on work; because Merchants then will set Handycraft-men and others to Work, and barter Goods, instead of Money; and the Kings Taxes will be better paid; because the keeping our Money at home will make it circulate more freely.

A

PROPOSALS



PROPOSALS *humbly offer'd for Raising a Supply* by a General Ensurance for Losses by FIRE.

THE *Fire Office* in *London*, call'd *The Friendly Society*, is certainly the best and most approved Ensurance of that kind that ever was set up; the Members thereof come into it for a small Sum deposited at their Initiation; and whensoever any Fire happens, are Relieved by the whole Body of the Society, each Person bearing an equal share towards repairing the Loss.

Every Member of this Society at his entrance into it, deposits in the hands of the Undertakers, 16 s. for every hundred Pounds worth of Stone or Brick Buildings, and double that Sum for Timber Buildings, besides 2 s. 6 d. for his Policy or Instrument of Ensurance, which lasteth but for 7 years.

Now if this Ensurance was made perpetual, and extended throughout the Kingdom, and an Office fix'd in every County, for the due management and ordering of it, and Established by Act of Parliament, it would be for the general Good and Advantage of the whole Nation; and no Man in reason will grudge to give for such Ensurance, double or treble the Sum they pay to that Office; because it will raise the Price of Houses equal almost to Land, prevent the Ruin of many Families, which we have daily experience of, avoid the Charge and Trouble of Briefs, which seldom answer their End, and be many other ways advantageous to the Subject.

This Ensurance may be manag'd much as the beforementioned Office is, only with this, or such like difference; That is by *voluntary Subscriptions*, This by a *Tax* or *Assessment* on the *Tenants* and *Occupants*: In *that* the Estimates were given in by the Members themselves, in *this*, if Estimates be short given in, *Assessors* to value it: In *that* all Losses were born by the whole Society; in *this*, if the Loss exceed not 20 l. the Parish, Town, or Constablewick where it happens, to raise the Sum, if above 20 l. and does not exceed 100 l. the whole Hundred to bear it, yet at the discretion of Commissioners, to be appointed for that purpose, of the Gentry of every County, to add more Parishes or Hundreds to it for their Relief; and if the Loss be above 100 l. and do not exceed 1000 l. the whole County to bear it; and if it exceed 1000 l. such, and so many Counties to be added for their Relief, as the King and Council shall think fit.

If for this Ensurance there be granted to His Majesty 40 s. for every 100 l. worth of Buildings, whether Brick or Timber; (I mention them indefinitely, because Buildings in the Country are for the most part Timber, and not of above half the value of those in this City, and yet the Charge of Building or Repairing, is as much, or more in the Country, than in the City) it will raise a Supply of about 1700000 l. as appears by the following Account; and will be no greater Tax on Buildings than the 4 s. Aid, accounting 10 l. per Annum worth 100 l. which is the the common Estimate of Buildings in *London*, and is but a fifth part of one years value. I cannot conceive but all People will pay this Tax with alacrity and chearfulness, and thank the King and Parliament for their Care of them, considering the great Advantage and General Good that comes to them by this Ensurance.

If none be allow'd for their Loss more than the Estimate given in by the Assessors, it will prevent short Valuations, the Assessors being likewise to Appraise all Losses, and the Relief or Reparations of such Losses, to be charg'd only on Buildings and not on Land.

New Buildings to be Registred in every County, and the Ensurance Money certified yearly into the *Exchequer*, and paid to the Sheriff, and charged on his Account.

If this Tax be a year or two in Raising, and Assessed, Collected and Paid into the *Exchequer* by Quarterly Payments, it will come the easier.

The

The way to know what this Tax may amount to is thus:

The City of London, to the 12 penny Aid, was Assessed 30000 l. the constant standing Stocks being not Assessed thereto above a tenth part of what the whole amounts to; that Act charging only Debts and Cash; which being Deducted, there will remain	27000l.
Suppose Westminster, and parts adjacent, amount to as much	27000
These added together make	54000
The whole Nation, considering the many Cities and Towns in it, cannot be less than 8 times as much as both London and Westminster	8
	432000
And 4 times so much	4
Makes	1728000

Objections to these last Proposals, with their Answers.

Object. 1. This Insurance will make such whose Houses are decay'd, set them on fire on purpose that they may be rebuilt, and make them more careless of their Fires.

Ans. The same Objection may be made to the *Friendly Society*: yet this Insurance is not so liable to fraud as that is, because here they are uncertain what they shall be allowed; and no more is recoverable for their loss, than what Assessors (who are the most noted Men in their Parish, and know the value of every House therein, and cannot easily be deceived) give in upon their Appraisment; and Commissioners, who are the chief of the Gentry in the County, allow of: whereas in the other, if the Building be never so much decayed, and chance to be burnt, they recover the full value; besides the Law punishes the wilful burning of Houses with Death; and negligent keeping of Fire is Finable at the discretion of the Judge. as well as the Action they are liable to, for the damage done to their Neighbours.

Obj. 2. Farm Houses and Houses which stand alone in the Country, and in most Country Towns (except in Market-Towns) Houses have Twitchels between them, and stand at some distance one from another, therefore not so subject to this Casualty as those in Cities and Market-Towns are, and not so needful to be insured.

Ans. Although they do not stand so close together, and not so liable to receive damage from their Neighbours as the other are, yet every individual House is as much or more subject to this Casualty than the other, because they have more Servants, and their Buildings are for the most part Thatched, and Straw scattered about their Yards; and if a Fire happens there, it generally consumes all, because of the combustible matter that lies about them, and for want of that help which all Cities and Market-Towns are plentifully furnished with.

Obj. 3. The Proportions for Losses set on Parishes, Hundreds and Counties, are too great for some and too little for others.

Ans. If the Proportions are too large for any Parish or Hundred, it is left to the discretion of Commissioners to add more to them; and if Counties are hard charged, the Parliament may if they please make it less, or leave it to the Consideration of the King and Council, because there is as much disparity in Counties as there is in Parishes and Hundreds.

Obj.

Obj. 4. This Insurance will lay a perpetual Charge on all the Freehold Estates in England.

Ans. It does not charge Land, only Houses, which are to reap the benefit, and so no reason but should bear a share in the Charge.

Obj. 5. This Insurance will be a perpetual Charge to the King and the Crown.

Ans. It will be a perpetual Advantage because of new Buildings, but no more Charged to the King than the first collecting the Tax. The Commissioners and Assessors have no Allowance in other Taxes, and will require none in this; and a Penny or such like Sum *per Quarter* for every 100*l.* insured, will be a sufficient Compensation for the Register or Clerk that manages this Office in every County, and may be charged on the Houses insured therein.

Obj. 6. There is no Fund for this Insurance.

Ans. An Act of Parliament is a better Security than all the Funds that can be made.

Obj. 7. Houses are already charged to the Four Shillings Aid, and this (if now, whilst that's depending) will be a double Tax on Houses, which ought not to be.

Ans. Gentlemens, Yeomens and Farmers Houses in the Country, and Tenants have paid very little or nothing to all the Taxes hitherto; therefore if this Tax be charged on Occupants and Tenants, it will be no surcharge on the Four Shillings Aid; because that is charged on the Landlord: some few indeed who hold and dwell in their own houses will be double charged, but this Insurance will make them a sufficient Recompence, and will be well satisfied with it.

F I N I S.

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PROPOSALS *Easie, Practicable, and Agreeable to the State of the Nation, for a New Coynage, and Repairing the Loss in our Clipp'd and Bad Money, without putting any stop to Commerce.*

Proposal 1. **T**HAT the *Old Clipp'd Money* that is Good, be Exchang'd, Tale for Tale, without respect to Weight, as fast as *New* can be Coined.

Proposal 2. That all the *Bad Money*, at a very short Warning, be brought in, upon the publick Credit, into an Office or Offices for that purpose, and Counted, and the Complement thereof (to prevent the Increase) given in to the Parliament now sitting, to be made good to the Owners, by the Publick, when convenient, which will prevent the Ruin of Thousands, and make the whole Nation easie, the same being melted down, and new Coin'd into small Money at leisure.

Proposal 3. For the better Conveniency of a *New Coinage*, let a sufficient and sure *Fund* be settled by Act of Parliament to encourage the bringing in of useles and superfluous *Silver* (such as *Tankards, Cups, Pots, &c.* in publick Houses) at certain Interest, and at the Current Price: which *Silver* being first Coined into *Mill'd Money*, let a *Proclamation* be issued for the Calling so much of the *Old Money* in, as the *New Coin'd* amounts to: Then Coin the *Old* into *New*, and let an equal quantity of the *Remaining Old* be called in, to answer the Product of the *First*; and so do till all be new Minted. By this Method the *Mint* will be immediately set at Work, and the *Running Cash* will not be in the least diminished, during the *New Coinage*; for the *Fund* being appropriated to the making Good the *Plate* to such Persons as bring it in, the *Plate* will supply the Deficiency of the *Clipp'd Money*.

This Way, Commerce will be carried on as effectually, as before the Crying down of our Clipp'd and Bad Money, which is the thing Your Honours, in Your Great Wisdom, are about to provide for.

Proposal 4. That Three or more *New Mills* be added to the *Tower Mint*, (where there is Conveniency enough for Ten) that the *New Coynage* may be perform'd with greater Expedition.

Proposal 5. That the *Guineas* fall gradually, by *One Penny* the first Day of every Month; which will prevent *Stock-Jobbing* of them.

If the New Money, as fast as Coin'd, were sent into the Exchequer, and the Old, as it came in, sent to the Tower in lieu thereof; all Payments hereafter out of the Exchequer to be made in New Money, and all Taxes paid in Old, the New Money would quickly circulate through the Kingdom, and the Countrey be no more drain'd of its Cash than as the King's Taxes do it gradually; and this way, 'tis thought, all the Old Money in the Countrey will come to the Mint in less than Two Tears, without any Trouble or Charge.

A Tax might be levy'd by way of Poll, which would be sufficient for the Service of the Tear 1696. for Supplying the Deficiency in our Clipp'd Money, and for other Occasions, without fear of having the Supplies to make good the next Tear; and yet every Man save more in bare House-keeping in a Tear (the Tax being taken off Land, which raises all Provisions above a sixth part) than he need be Taxed for his Bread.

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*The True Causes of the present Scarcity of Mill'd Money;
discovered ; with some Proposals humbly offered to pre-
vent Abuses in Exporting of BULLION.* 38

First, The *East-India Company* has, in their way of Trade, sent out such vast quantities of *English Bullion*, as well as Foreign, as hath encouraged the Bankers, by whom they are supply'd, to Melt down the Mill'd and Heavy Moneys, for them to Export under the Notion of Foreign Bullion ; the Price thereof being generally rais'd, at the times of Exportation, Three half pence or Two-pence *per Ounce* above the Value at the *Mint*.

Secondly, Great quantities of Bullion, for some Years past, have been sent both by the *Jews* and *Bankers* into *Holland* ; the occasion of which is, the *Jews* in *Holland* have a Liberty to Coin what Silver they do Import as Merchandice, into *Lion-Dollars*.

Thirdly, It has been the Practice of some Men, in those times, when Silver and Gold were Plentiful, and the *Mint* Employ'd, to cull out the heaviest Money and Melt it, to send to the *Mint* the second or some a third time. By these *Three* Abuses it is that our Mill'd Money is now become so Scarce ; What effects then will the lightning our Coin have towards the preventing these Abuses for the future ? As the Method of lightning it is propos'd by the Bankers, the effects will prove deceitful ; for instance, our Crown-pieces are now Coined Two-pence less in Weight than one Ounce *Troy* ; upon which account it is that Bullion is worth Five Shillings and Two-pence *per Ounce* at the *Mint*. If hereafter our Moneys be lightned a Penny in the Crown-piece or more, and the Profits accrue to the Parties that carry the Silver in to be Coin'd, Bullion will then be worth Five Shillings and Three-pence *per Ounce* at the *Mint*, or upward, which is the only effects the lightning our Coin will have ; excepting that the Profits in lightning it do accrue to Their Majesties. As to the first Cause of our Money being destroyed, the lightning our Coin cannot effect it, because the *East-India* Trade cannot be conveniently driven or carried on without Money or Bullion, and therefore to be supplied, will freely give something above the value at the *Mint* ; whereby the lightning of our Coin, to raise the price of Silver, will not be effectual in this particular: As to the second, the *Jews* in *Holland*, who Coin *Lion-Dollars*, are under no Restriction, and will therefore Coin them so much the courser, as will answer the Price they give for Silver : So consequently this Method of lightning our Coin will not prevent this Abuse neither. As to the third Abuse of culling the Heaviest Moneys, and Melting it to be Coined over again, this will not effect it in the least ; for it may and will be done with as much Profit then as now ; except (as before) that the Profits of lightning it do accrue to Their Majesties. Seeing then that the lightning our Coin, as the Bankers propose it, will not be sufficient to prevent these great Abuses, these following Proposals are humbly offered :

First, That all Bullion once Melted or Wrought in *England*, be totally prohibited, and that none but Foreign Coin and Foreign Bullion be hereafter exported.

Secondly, That the Owner or Owners of all such Foreign Coin or Foreign Bullion, to be exported, do make Oath before Their Majesties Commissioners of the Customs that the same is Foreign, and not Melted, nor the property altered since it was Imported. And if any Officer or Officers, belonging to Their Majesties Customs, shall Seize any Bullion on Board any Ship for Exportation upon Suspicion of its being Melted in *England*, the Proof to lie upon the Owner or Owners thereof, whether such Bullion hath been Melted in *England*, or is really Foreign, and not upon the Officers that Seize it.

Thirdly, That the liberty of Exporting Foreign Coin and Foreign Bullion be Restrained to those considerable and advantageous Trades mentioned in that Act of the 15th of K. *Charles II.* Intituled, *Trade Encouraged* ; on which the liberty of Exportation is grounded, which Trades may be known by the Books of Entry at the Custom-House.

Fourthly, To prevent the Culling and Melting the Heaviest Monys, and Coining it two or three times over ; that our Coin be lightned a Penny in the Crown-piece, and so proportionably in all other Moneys, and the Profits thereby accrue to Their Majesties ; by which means our Moneys hereafter Coined will pass for a Penny in the Crown, in all Payments, above the Intrinsic value, and consequently not be Melted down and Destroy'd.

The Consequences of Tolerating GOLD and SILVER to be exported out of this Kingdom, discovered ; and the Manner how the Coin of this Nation has been Destroy'd ; and likewise how the French King may reasonably be supposed to have Supplies of Lion-Dollars to furnish the Turks withal to carry on the Wars against the German Emperor.

IN the Fifteenth of King *Charles* the Second, an Act was made, Intituled *Trade Encouraged* ; wherein, amongst other things, a Clause is inserted as followeth :

Forasmuch as several considerable and advantageous Trades cannot be conveniently driven and carried on without the Species of Money and Bullion, and that it is found by experience, that they are carried in greatest abundance, as to a Common Market, to such places as give free Liberty for exporting the same ; and the better to keep in and increase the Currant Coin of this Kingdom, be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, That, from and after the day therein mentioned, it shall and may be Lawful for all Persons to export out of any part in England or Wales, or out of the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, all sorts of Foreign Coin or Bullion of Gold or Silver, first making entry thereof respectively, without paying any Custom or Fee for the same.

It is most certainly true, that of all the Laws that ever were made in *England*, that are now extant, none ever countenanced such a Liberty as this ; but on the contrary, did strictly prohibit the Exportation, not only of Bullion in general, but also Foreign Coins, and all Vessels of Gold and Silver whatsoever, upon the Penalties either of Felons, Forfeitures or Imprisonments.

It was by the endeavours of some Members of the *East-India Company*, assisted by some eminent Bankers, that this Liberty was obtained ; and the Custom-House Books do attest, That they have made very great use of it : for this Liberty has created such a way of Trading betwixt the *East-India Company* and some Bankers, as tends directly to the Impoverishing this Nation, and to enrich themselves. Of all the Considerable Sums of Moneys that have been yearly coined since the Restoration, very little remains ; nor will it ever be otherwise, so long as the Bankers have Melting-places in their Cellars, and liberty to export

port it when Melted as Foreign Bullion. It is for very good Reasons believed by many who Trade in Silver and Gold, that in those Times when the Mint was employ'd, that great part of the Moneys then Coined, by Culling it and Melting the heaviest and sending it to the Mint again, much of it was Coined two or three times over, and which has likewise been customary, and of as bad consequence, to raise the Price of Silver at the times of Exportation Three half pence or Two pence *per Ounce* above the value at the Mint, thereby to encourage the Melting down the Mill'd and Heavy Money into the form of Foreign Bullion, the more conveniently to export it.

And although this hath been a practice of as long continuance as the liberty of Exportation, it never became so sensible a Grievance as since this present War with *France*: In all the quantities of Silver that have been imported for some Years past, Their Majesties Mint is no ways concerned, nor can it be expected so long as the *Jews* and some others will give Five Shillings and Four Pence *per Ounce* for Sterling Silver, or upward, by the Essay here, to send it to their Correspondents in *Holland*, and can have returns made by Bills to receive Five Shillings and Seven Pence, or Five Shillings and Eight Pence for it here in *England*, as hath been acknowledged by some Persons much concerned in this way of Trade.

There must be a dark kind of Mystery in this business, which, being well understood, might direct us to a proper Remedy; but if it be inquired into, one will pretend the Change is very low, and that must pass for a Pretence; another will pretend the Exigencies of the Wars, and that is the best Account that he can give of it. But to speak the truth, the sending of such great quantities of Silver into *Holland* is attended with such extraordinary Profit to themselves, and Prejudice to the Publick, that those who are concerned in it, are desirous to keep it from being understood by any but themselves; and perhaps many of them do not well know to what uses the Silver they send there is employed: If we inquire of those Gentlemen that have travelled this last Campaign into *Holland* and *Flanders*, they will tell us, That our Crown-Pieces are not worth so much in *Holland* as they go for here, in common Payment, which is seemingly a Contradiction: but herein lies the Mystery; The *Jews* in *Holland* have the liberty granted them to Coin what Silver they do Import as Merchandice, into *Lion Dollars*, which are properly the King of *Denmark's* Coin, though they do not Coin them for to send into his Countries, but to supply the *Turks*, as also the *French King*, who is much concerned to keep up the Alliance that is betwixt him and the *Grand Turk*. The Profits in Coining *Lion Dollars* for this Occasion is so considerable, that some Gentlemen, if we may believe them, who have been much concerned in sending Silver into *Holland*, would have given our King 20000 *l. per Annum*, to have had the Liberty of Coining them here in *England*; which unfolds the Mystery of the *Jews* in *Holland*, giving Five Shillings and Seven Pence, or Five Shillings and Eight Pence *per Ounce*, for what Silver they Import from hence, when at the same time our Crown pieces will not yield more in *Holland* for common Uses, than what they go for

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for in Payments here in *England*. It is observable from the Bills of Entry, that our *Turky* Company did formerly send out considerable Quantities of Dollars and Pieces of Eight in their Way of Trade; and likewise that our *East-India* Company did send out vast Quantities both of Bullion and Foreign Coins, which if now they should require the like, would find it a very difficult Matter to be supplied, if some Expedient be not found out to hinder the Treasure of this Nation from being Exported by the *Jews* and others, for the Use and Purposes aforesaid. It appears by the Bills of Entry, That from the Twenty-fourth of *May* 1689, to this present time, there hath been exported into *Holland*, Bullion or melted Silver 2315615 Ounces, Pieces of Eight and Dollars in Number 481357, by which means the Currant Coin of this Kingdom is much Destroyed, and the Subjects Impoverished, and the *French* King enabled to supply the *Turks* with *Lion-Dollars*, which pass for Currant Moneys in those Countries, the better to maintain War against the *German* Emperor.

Having discovered in General, the Ill Consequences of Exporting Silver and Gold, it may necessarily follow, that some useful Observations be made from the Statute, on which the Liberty of Exportation is grounded.

First, It is observable from the said Statute, that the Reasons for granting such a Liberty, was, That some Considerable and Advantageous Trades might better be driven and carried on; which Trades do appear by the Books of Entry at the *Custom-House*, to be the *East-India* and *Turkey* Trades; but the liberty of Exportation extending to all Persons, has given Opportunity to the *Jews* in *Holland*, to Employ their Factors here, to buy up all the Silver they can for their Use. Whereas, had the Liberty of Exportation been restrained to the Trades before-mentioned, it might reasonably be believed, that our Mill'd Money had at this Time been much more plentiful; and the *French King*, for want of *Lion-Dollars*, incapacitated to keep up the Alliance betwixt him and the *Turks*.

Secondly, We may likewise observe, that by this Liberty it was expected, the Currant Coin of this Kingdom should have been kept in and encreased; but the Effects being found by Experience to the Contrary, the Cause must be wholly Attributed to the Exporters, and those who supply them with Silver and Gold to export. (They) as hath been customary at the times of Exportations, and is observed in the General raising the Price of Bullion, Three Half-pence or Two Pence *per* Ounce above the value at the Mint, thereby to encourage the melting down the heavy Moneys for them to export. For preventing Abuses of the like Nature, it would (with submission) be much for the Interest of this Kingdom, if the Liberty of exporting any Bullion once melted or wrought in *England* were totally prohibited, and a Duty laid upon all Foreign Coins and Foreign Bullion, that should hereafter be exported. By this means the Mint would be employed, and the Coin preserved, and the exporting the many Factories of this Kingdom encouraged, and the Considerable Trades before-mentioned no ways deprived of the Liberty of exporting such Silver as is properly Foreign.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, In the last Place we shall observe what Effects the Lightning our Coin will have (that being proposed by some Men, who have had a large share in the Exporting of Bullion) as the most effectual Remedy for preventing the Abuses herein discover'd : Supposing then that our Crown Pieces be for the future Coined a Penny in each Piece lighter than formerly, which is Twelve Pence in the Pound Weight Troy. If the Profits hereby do accrue to the Party that brings Silver to the Mint to be Coined, the Effects then will be this ; The Price of Silver will be raised from Five Shillings and Two Pence at the Mint, to Five Shillings and Three Pence. But then, if the *East-India* Company to Export it in their Way of Trade, or the *Jews* to Export it into *Holland* for to Coin *Lion-Dollars*, will give Five Shillings and Five Pence or Five Shillings and Six Pence *per* Ounce, which they will certainly do, so long as they have the Liberty to Export it when melted : There will then be the same Incouragement for melting the Coin as is now : But if in lightning-our Coin this Method be taken, that the Profits thereby shall accrue to Their Majesties, it will then have very good Effects in preventing those great Abuses of Culling the Moneys after it is Coined, and melting the heaviest to be Coined a Second or some a Third Time ; which, as is believed, hath been practised ever since the Liberty of Exportation was granted.

F I N I S.

PROPOSALS for Regulating the Silver (209) Coyne, bearing the Charge of it, producing a Circulation, and securing it to the Kingdom. By J. C. Merchant. ^{8223 d. 23.} ₁₂ K

THE Prejudice our Trade lyes under, and the Troubles almost every body meets with from the present state and condition of our Coyn, necessitate a Remedy; but what measures are convenient to be taken to cure this great and growing evil, requires more caution than some forward People imagine. Somewhat may be said for, but a great deal against, several Projects that are thought or asserted will do it.

As the settling Guineys at 30 s. or a limited Price, and falling them by degrees.

The calling in our Plate and present Money, and issuing out Coyn of courser Allay.

The continuing our Standard, but lessening the New Coyned Pieces proportionably to some agreed rate of Bullion, and such like.

And the Authors and Contenders for these Projects, it's to be feared, are not so much concerned to Relieve the Nation, as to obtain an Alteration which may Quadrate with their Private Interest and Advantage.

It's the reducing all our Silver Coyn (which measures Gold &c both at Home and Abroad) to its Legal Weight and Fineness, making such a quantity of it circulate as our Trade and other Occasions require, and securing it to the Kingdom, we stand in need of; and these are aimed at in the following Proposals, and a Method described for repairing the Loss in new Coyning the Old, Light, and Bad Money, by an equal imposition on our whole Money it self.

The PROPOSAL.

LET all the Silver Money both New and Old, except —, which suppose about 8000000 l. be call'd in in a certain time.

Let a convenient Place or Places be assigned for receiving it at, and securing it in, and the Persons chiefly intrusted for Number and Quality, be to the Peoples intire Satisfaction.

Let competent numbers of Bills be prepared in convenient Sums from One to One Hundred Pounds to answer all occasions.

Let all bringers in of Money receive in Exchange a proportion of Bills to the value of their Money in tail, and certain times be fixed for successive renewing them.

Let the New or Mill'd Money be preserved, and the Old new Coyned, and being returned from the *Mint*, let it remain with the other as a Security for, and in due time be re-exchanged for the aforesaid Bills.

Let a Duty be laid on the first and successive Bills to answer the Loss in new Coyning the Light and Bad Money, a Half-penny per Pound on Eight Millions, the Bills being renewed every Two Months will amount to 100000 l. per Annum.

Let the 8000000 l. be divided in Bills, and the Duty imposed be in some such manner as follows.

l.	l.	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
3000000	in 30000	Bills of 100 each,	at	0—4—02	per Bill Duty, is	6250—00—00		
1500000	— 30000 —	50 —	— 0—2—01			3125—00—00		
1200000	— 30000 —	40 —	— 0—1—08			2500—00—00		
900000	— 30000 —	30 —	— 0—1—03			1875—00—00		
600000	— 30000 —	20 —	— 0—0—10			1250—00—00		
300000	— 30000 —	10 —	— 0—0—05			625—00—00		
150000	— 30000 —	5 —	— 0—0—02½			312—10—00		
120000	— 30000 —	4 —	— 0—0—02			250—00—00		
90000	— 30000 —	3 —	— 0—0—01½			187—10—00		
60000	— 30000 —	2 —	— 0—0—01			125—00—00		
80000	— 80000 —	1 —	— 0—0—00½			166—13—04		

8000000 380000 — — — — — at ½ d. per Pound is 16666—13—04

Renewed six times is 100000 l. per Annum.

When the Loss is made good, a ballance of Trade provided for, and the danger of Exporting our Silver is over, let the Bills be call'd in, and the Money redelivered to the Possessors of them.

Some CONSIDERATIONS touching the foregoing PROPOSAL.

That there yet remains in the Nation Eight Millions of New and Old Silver Money (while so little appears or circulates,) will to some seem incredible) though many Judicious Persons believe a much greater Sum; if it exceeds, the Duty will be the more easie, and the loss in new Coyning sooner made good, if it falls short, and so much is thought necessary, there's wayes to Compleat it; Six-Penny Pieces, and Smaller Money for the conveniency of Change, may for a while, be excepted, and provision may be made for exempting some particular Hoarded Coynes.

The Place or Places for Repositing this Money, and the Persons or Societie intrusted with it, being appointed to the Peoples Satisfaction, its Security will be unquestionable, especially when we consider how every one will be interested to defend it.

In Settling the Number of Bills, respect must be had to the Occasions of the Kingdom, and they must be so contrived as to admit of Assignments, both easie and safe to the Receivers.

It's reasonable that Bringers in of Money, whether New or Old, without distinction, should have Bills for the Amounts of such Money in Tayle, the Coyn being the Nations at its Coyned Price, and the Poor in whose Hands the Light and Bad Money will for the most part be found, would otherwise be great Sufferers.

To Recoin our present New Money is needless and disrespectful; the Old need only be reformed to ascertain the Loss, that the Duty may repair it by a Gradual Purchase of Bullion and Coining it; which done, the Bills may be Recalled, and the Money returned to the Possessors of them.

It's plain, One Hundred Thousand Pounds *per Annum* will arise from a Duty of a Half-penny *per Pound* on Eight Millions, if the Bills are renewed every Two Months, or Six Times a Year: Which Half-penny *per Pound* must be allowed an almost insensible Impost, considering all that shall be Possessors of each Bill between Renewals are effectually Contributors to it: But whether a Half-penny *per Pound*, or more or less will be requisite, cannot be determined, till the Amounts of the Silver Money is known, how oft the Bills shall be renewed, and the whole Time for executing the Design is settled.

The Practice of the foregoing Proposal will produce a Virtual Circulation of our Silver Coin.

It's an Expedient that will free the Government from the difficult and ungrateful Task of Regulating Gold.

It will mightily facilitate the Collection and Return of Taxes to the Exchequer.

These Bills may be made useful in Supplying our Fleet and Army abroad.

It will greatly Encrease the Revenue of the Post-Office, which Increase may make a part of the Duty Imposed.

The Noise of such a Bank through the World will Inhance the Honour of the *English* Nation: And many other Advantages will accrue by it.

Humbly Offered to the Consideration of the

Honourable House of Commons,

It hath been proved and demonstrated before the Committee appointed to Examine into the Abuses of the Mint.

1. That there hath been a great quantity of Counterfeit Money Coyned in the Mint.
2. That there hath been Punçons given out of the Mint to make Stamps to Counterfeit Money with.
3. That our present Money is so disingeniously Coyned, that it may be easily Debased, Diminished, and Counterfeited.

False Money
and Stamps
in the Mint:
Our Money is
ill Coyned.

All which has been occasioned by the want of an Officer Skill'd in all the parts of Coyning; which are these following.

1. The Essay-Master makes the Bullion Standard.
2. The Melter casts it into Barrs for Flating.
3. The Flatter makes it fit for the Cutter.
4. The Cutter, Sizer, and Boyler makes it fit for Milling.
5. The Engineer Mills it fit for Stamping.
6. The Graver makes the Stamps for the Impression.
7. It is Stamp'd with an Engine, and then it is finished.

The Officers nor
Workmen are
skill'd in the
parts of Coyn-
ing.

Now there is none of the said Officers, or Work-men, know whether the Essay-Master hath made the Bullion Standard, which is 11 Ounces, 2 d. Weight fine, and 18 d. Weight of Alloy.

Nor is there any of them know whether the Melter doth Mould and Temper the Bullion so fit for the Impression, as it might be done.

Neither do any of the rest understand the Business of the Engineer, or the Smith &c (that is) whether the Engines are made, and the Money Mill'd so Artfully as they might have done it.

Nor do any of them understand whether the Graver doth perform his part so well as he ought, or could do it; nor He, whether the rest of the Work-men do their several Works as it might be done: Now every one doing his Business as may be most for his own Advantage, they not knowing the Reason of each others Defects, cannot rectifie the said Abuses, by which means the Money is Coyned so defectively, that it is very easily Debased Diminished, and Counterfeited; so that probably our Money, will in a short time, be as deficient as it hath been of late.

They Coyne
our Money so
badly for their
own Profit.

Therefore to prevent the said Abuses for the future,

It is humbly Proposed,

That there should be an Officer added to the Mint, who understands Melting, Essaying, Alloying, Graving, Smiths work, and all other parts of Coyning, who shall supervise the whole Work, and Essay the Money when Coyned, and make Report upon Oath, (how the said Work is performed) once every Month to the Lord High Treasurer of England, or the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being.

There should be
an Officer that
knows all the
parts of Coyn-
ing.

AND whereas our present Money is so Blind, Smooth, Flat, and such bad Workmanship, that it is difficult to distinguish the Counterfeit from the true Coyne and is so very easily Counterfeited, and Diminished, that every Smith, Brasier, Founder, Tinker, &c. can do it with great speed and Secrecy, viz by Casting in Sand, Whiting, Alabaster, Chalk, &c. or by Stamping with a Hammer of three Pound weight; and also can be diminish'd by Fileing, and Mill'd again with a small Tool, and a Mallet, which is a great Grievance to this Kingdom, to have our Money Coyned so disingeniously, that it can be Counterfeited with so much Ease and Privacy, As appears by the great quantities of Counterfeit Money already abroad.

Our Money
is so badly Coyn-
ed, that it is
easily dimi-
nish'd and
Counterfeited.

Therefore to prevent the said Grievance for the future

A Method is humbly Proposed, how Money may be Coyned, so that it will be Morally impossible to Counterfeit it.

All Coyning is done either by Casting, or Stamping.

Therefore to prevent Counterfeiting of Money by Casting, it should be Mill'd with a Hollow, or Groove, and then it will be certainly impossible to Counterfeit Money by Casting it, And that this may appear to be true, The Proposer hereof humbly offers, that one of the Exemplary Pieces he hath made, and given to the aforesaid Committee, may be referred to Goldsmiths Hall, and Founders Hall, to make their Reports, whether it be Practicable to Cast it, or not.

Impossible to
Counterfeit
Money by Ca-
sting.

And to prevent Counterfeiting of Money by Stamping it.

The Heads, Letters, and Arms should be so curiously done that few in the Kingdom could do it so well; and rise up so high that it could not be Stamp'd but with an Engine of a Tun Weight, or by the strength of Horses, Wind, or Water, and then it would be morally impossible to Counterfeit Money without being discovered; whereas now the Money being such bad Workmanship, and so Flat, every Graver, Smith, Watchmaker, &c. can Grave Stamps to Counterfeit Money, and Stamp it with a Hammer, upon a Stone, as an Experiment hath been shewed before the said Committee.

None can Coyne
Money by
Stamping.

If it be Objected,

6* If it be Objected, That to Coyne Money after this Method, will put some Rop to the Mint, and be a great Charge to the King.

It is humbly Answer'd,

That to Mill the Money with a Hollow, or Grooves, Tools may be made in very few Days, and with little Charge.

Money so And the Proposer hereof can direct how the same Engines now used in the Mint, may with little Coynd for trouble and Charge be made to Stamp up the Impression to high, as to make it impossible to do little Charge. it with a Hammer, or a small Engine as now it may be done.

And to make all the Engines go with Horses, may be done for about 100l. Charge and then two Horses will do all the Work, which now employs 70 or 80. Men, and Stamp the Money up so high, as to make it impossible to be Counterfeited, by Stamping without Discovery.

A Meddal If the Proposer hereof might have Priviledge to make a Meddal of the King's Head and Arms, he can do it so, that it would be demonstrable in it self to be more Beautiful, and Durable than now our Coyne is made, and that it would be morally impossible to Counterfeit it: And it is humbly presumed, That it should be the Rule in Coyning our Money, to give it such Figure that will most defend it from Diminishing and Counterfeiting.

The Proposer hereof being order'd to perform some of his Proposals in the Mint, the Officers and Workmen did not Object against any of his Propositions, but allowed them to be Practicable and Effectual, according to what he had offer'd; but their present Constitution is such, that they cannot Comptrol one another, although they approve of this method which appears, for he Printed the same, and offer'd it to them three Years ago.

Coyning is In the time of the Roman Emperors, there Money was Coynd with Water-mills, which done in other Stamp'd the Impression so high, that neither a Hammer, nor any Engine now used in the Mint Countries, as can do it which made the Money so durable, that some of it hath lasted near 2000 Years very perfect: And at this time in Italy Sweden Germany &c. they Stamp Money and Meddals with Water-Engines, So that it appears to be Practicable and Useful.

All which is humbly Submitted
to your Honours greater Judgment,

W. Chaloner.

The defects of the Mint,
And how to Coyne Money so
that it cannot be Counter-
feited.

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Some Short

PROPOSALS

Humbly offer'd to the Consideration of

PARLIAMENT

FOR

Regulating of the Coin.

I. **T**HAT Mill'd Mony, and all other sorts of good Mony, of the several Coyns of *England*, that are not Clipt, but good Sterling Silver, shall be and remain at the Rates formerly; only with this Difference, That the Crown-Piece (and all other Pieces in proportion) shall be of equal Value with an Ounce of Sterling-Silver. The Crown weighs about 19 Penny-Weight; so there is 1 Penny-Weight Difference, which the Coyneage gives the Crown.

II. That all the Clipt-Mony be call'd in and new-coin'd into Mill'd-Mony, of the same Weight and Goodness as formerly, and to go at the same Rates, only having Relation to Sterling-Silver, as before.

III. That all the Clipt Mony be paid into the Mint in Sums, not less than 5*l*; for which the Receivers shall give a Receipt, sign'd by a Commissioner for that Purpose appointed; in which Receipt shall be mention'd the Sum by Tale, as likewise the Weight of the Mony so paid.

IV. That the *Bank of England* may give Notes, with 3 *per cent.* Interest, payable in such Time as they will agree for, for the whole Sums, as by Tale paid into the Mint.

V. That if, in the paying the Clipt-Mony, any be found false Coin or base Metal, that such Mony, so found, be cut in Pieces, and the Pieces return'd to the Owners.

VI. That there be several Offices at several Places in and about *London*, where Receivers shall attend to receive the Clipt-Mony from all Parts of *England*.

VII. That for the making Good the Loss (which will arise) by the new Coining of the Mony, there be raised, for so many Years successively (as may be thought sufficient) One hundred thousand Pounds *per annum*, by such a Tax as may be found convenient; and that the Bank have Tallies upon the Fund, to be appointed by the Parliament, for the Value they do give their Note for, above which they are to receive out of the Mint, with the Interest of the whole at 5 *per cent.* for the first Year, &c.

VIII. That

48
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VIII. That the Mony, as fast as it is Coin'd in the Tower, shall be paid to the *Bank of England*; and that they have the same Weight new-coined out as was deliver'd into the Mint in Clipt-Mony.

IX. That all Sorts of Things made of Silver, in all Parts of *England*, &c. shall be Sterling, upon a Penalty, and that no Person or Persons whatsoever, directly or indirectly, shall ask, demand or take for any Sterling-Silver more than Five Shillings an Ounce; and that in all Accounts and Reckonings whatsoever Crowns and Ounces of Sterling-Silver shall be equivalent and pay one for the other.

X. That the Crown, weighing 19 Penny-Weight, being equal in Value with 20 Penny-Weight of Sterling-Silver, this Advantage shall be to such as shall send Sterling-Silver to be coin'd, they receiving the same Weight out in Coin'd-Mony which they paid in in Bullion: Which Advantage may be suppos'd will bring Silver enough to be coin'd for the Use of the Nation.

XI. That if after the Day of any Person whatsoever be found to have or possess any Clipt-Mony, that such Person shall be esteem'd as the Clipper thereof; and that any Person so found shall be liable to be Prosecuted and Punish'd as Clippers, &c.

XII. That in Receiving and Paying of Mony, all Persons shall be oblig'd, under a Penalty, That upon Suspicion of any Mony, that is offer'd in Payment, the Receiver shall either take the Mony for good, or else cut it in Pieces, and return the Pieces, but not suffer it to be chang'd whole; and this upon a Penalty.

Objection. It has been the Opinion of many, That Raising of Mony, or new Coining of Mony of a less Value, would keep Mony in the Nation.

Answer. The Raising of Mony is no more than giving of it a new Name, which all Persons will consider in Trade; only old Debts will be lessen'd, and Gentlemen's Estates which are leased, their Rents will be so much abated as the Mony is advanced; but all other Persons in Buying, Selling and Making their Bargains, will consider it. The calling a Crown Six Pence more or less does not alter the intrinsick Value, but only gives it a new Name; but the making of 19 Penny-Weight equal with 20 Penny-Weight of Silver of the same Goodness, I conceive is the most likely way to keep our Mony from being Exported or Melted, because it brings a loss to the Exporter (if any other Silver is to be had) but to the Melter a certain Loss without exception.

Object. Silver is worth more than Five Shillings per Ounce, and therefore Mony ought to be raised in proportion.

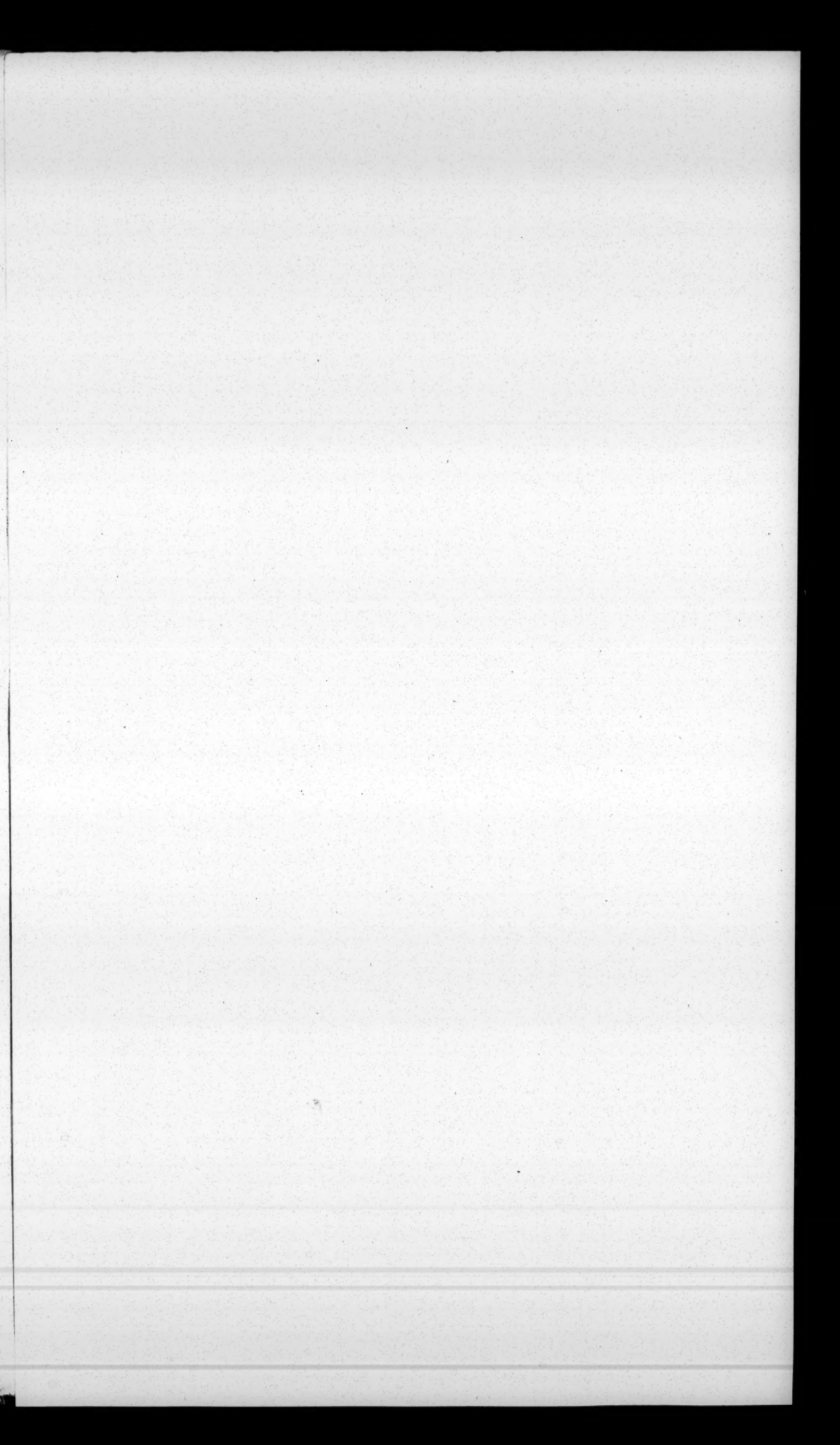
Answer. The occasion of our Silver being of a greater Value than our Mill'd Mony or other old Mony, is not from any Scarcity of Bullion, but that our Mony being generally clipt, is made one Third or an Half less than it ought to be; and the Mony that is unclipt is either hoarded or else manag'd by the Clippers: And this is also the main Reason of the extravagant Rising of Guinea's, which will soon alter when the Mony is mended.

It is a very true Observation, That if our Exportations do not exceed our Importations in Value, we must send Mony abroad in *Specie*, call it what you will. To prevent which, I conceive there is no other way but by protecting our Merchant's-Ships at Sea and Trade abroad; and encouraging our Manufactures at Home.

Object. That all Foreigners will consider our Mony in Exchange, and make the Difference which we give it by Coinage above its Value Uncoin'd.

Answer. If our Exportations exceed our Importation, then we shall put a Value upon their Mony, and, *per contra*, they on ours.

L O N D O N: Printed for R. Baldwin.



May Pass, In an Adventure.

20.2
0223-2.38.

Now Set out by Thomas Neale, Esq; Master and Worker of his Majesty's Mint; most convenient for such, who having any Clipt Money, have no better way how to dispose it.

The Proposal is:

THAT 50000 Tickets, or more, be given out for so much of Old Clipt Money, as before the 4th of May last would have gone for 10 s. per Ticket; at any time before the 15th of June, 1696. on the Receipt of which, every Receiver is to give to every Person that so takes out one or more Tickets, a Receipt on each Ticket, Signed by Thomas Neale, Esq; or Mr. Thomas Clarke, for whom he will answer, in the following words: viz.

To take in Clipt Money till the 15 June 1696.

I Promise to pay to the Bearer hereof, on demand, 8 s. in good new Mill'd Money, if this Adventure be not Drawing on or before the 2d of July, 1696. or within Fifteen days after, at farthest. Which is, supposing (as there really must be) 2 s. in what was heretofore 10 s. allowed for Care, Trouble, Hazard, Charge, and Exchanging Eight Shillings of New, for (what was) Ten Shillings of Old Money; and that will be after the Rate of giving at least 20 per Cent. more for it then when 'tis new Coyned) 'twill be worth.

Form of the Tickets to be given out.

Which 8 s. in new Money, being the neat Produce of what can be allowed for each Ticket, whatever that comes to, is to be put into Prizes; and after drawn, to be paid in new Money, where Fortune shall give it, without any Deduction at all.

But forasmuch as the Clipt Money, so taken, is to be lookt on as Bullion, and can no way be disposed of, without very great Loss, the way designed for it being to Lend it to the Crown on Bonds, which (tho' never so good) will be the Remotest at best, and so on no score to be turn'd into Money presently; the Prizes that shall in it arise, are not proposed to be paid before the 24th of June, 1697. but at any time after that on demand.

Time for paying the Benefits.

And that the staying so long for the Money may be no real Inconvenience to whoever shall have Fortunate Tickets; Note, A Bill for the same shall be given to those who have them in the following words, Signed by Thomas Neale, Esq;

I Promise to Pay to the Bearer hereof on demand (suppose 20 l.) at any time after the Twenty fourth day of June, 1697. with Three Farthings per Diem Interest, from the 24th of June, 1696. till 'tis paid.

Form of the Bills to be given for the Benefits with Interest on them, of very near 6 per Cent. scarce possible to be Counterfeit, and how and where to be tryed.

Which Three Farthings per Diem, on 20 l. and so in proportion for a greater or a lesser Sum, is very near 6 l. per Cent. Currant Interest on them, to be Quarterly paid by the said Tho. Neale at the Mint: And that such Persons as shall be so Fortunate as to have any such Bills, may be sure that they shall not be Counterfeit, the said Bills like those in the Million Adventure, being curiously Printed, cut Indent-wise and Numbered; shall for Security as well as convenience so be contrived, that the truth of them may not only be tryed at the Transfer-Office, in Lombard-street, London; where the Million Tickets are so: But also, at several places where Tickets in this Proposal are intended or shall be given out. And the better to satisfy, and fully secure all Persons that shall be any way concerned in such Bills, that the same shall be punctually paid when grown due.

Note, The several Receivers have given Security to pay all the Money so received by them for Tickets, before the 14th of June, 1696. to such as shall be appointed to receive the same, at the Mint in the Tower, or at the Transfer Office in Lombard-street in London, by Isaac Newton, the present Warden of his Majesty's Mint in the Tower, Francis Parry of St. James's, one of the Commissioners of the Excise, and Thomas Hall of Limestreet, Esquires.

To whom the Money by the Receivers taken is to be paid.

Who are appointed Trustees, and have undertaken so far to be so in this Case, as to take out Talleys of Loan in their own Names, for the whole Money took in; and have faithfully promised, and under their Hands and Seals to the said Tho. Neale, firmly Engaged, as soon as the Drawing is over, to Sign and Seal such Writing or Writings, as shall by Council Learned be advised, to declare they hold the said Talleys in Trust, so far for the Benefit of the Adventurers; as does or may any way relate to paying the Bills so to be given out by the said Tho. Neale, when the same shall grow due, as aforesaid. And that in Case the said Bills, or any of them, shall remain Ten Days unpaid after Due and Demanded, that the said Trustees will then immediately Sell and Dispose of such Talleys at the best Rate they can get, for paying those Bills, and return the overplus only, if any there be, and no more, to the said Tho. Neale, for his past Trouble, Hazard and Charge, towards which he can receive nothing till all the said Bills are first paid, so that the Persons posselt of these Bills, will not only have for Securing their Money, the Estate, Credit; Fortune and Places, of Tho. Neale, Esq; who, as Master of the Mint, may be reckoned to give out these Bills; but likewise Talleys of Loan for 100 l. for every Fourscore that shall be to be paid in New money for these Bills; which having also a Current Interest on them to be Quarterly paid, of daily Three Pence Three Farthings per Cent. per diem till paid off, being very near 6 per Cent. for their Money, which is more then other Bills have, and to be so easily Tryed whether true Bills or not in a great many Places, as before is expressed, 'tis not to be doubted but they'll certainly Pass, and be of equal, at least, if not of more value than Money.

The Care taken to secure paying the Prizes when due and in the mean times

How the Bills given for it, will be equal to, if not better then Money.

Note, Silver Plate with the Hall Mark, shall be taken in this Adventure at Six shillings the Ounce, viz. for Ten Ounces of such Plate, six Tickets shall be delivered out, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser parcel.

And

oned to the
Money
brought in.

their Money into:

Note, In every 1000 Tickets too
500 l. in Clipt Money was given,
into Prizes, no one of which (let the
1000 l. nor less than 10 l. to be paid
that many small Prizes with any De
tent in the Parties that have them, th
be the same only and no more then
ture. The Prizes, according to wha
stees, and so Published in Print, a
kets be so given out and reckoned a
the Benefits will, besides First and

The Benefits

Prizes	
1 of—1000—	1000
2 of—500—	800
2 of—400—	1500
15 of—100—	1500
30 of—50—	4000
200 of—20—	10000
1000 of—10—	

1250 Prizes.

To the first N

Benefit,—

To the Numbe

out, and for which, what before the 4th of May
there will be 400 l. clear in New Money to be ma
Sum brought in be never so great) shall be more
without any Deduction; it being found by Experien
duction, besides being troublesome, create more disc
if they were only Blanks; and the odds in this
was in the Million, and in Mr. Neale's 50000 l. Adv
it shall be brought in, to be proportioned by the
Week before Drawing at least: And if 50000 l.
8 s. apiece in new Money, making in all 2000
at, be divided into 1250 Benefits. Thus.

Number Drawn, besides its own }	100
Drawn after the last Prize,—	100
Money 20000	

and Mixing the Tickets, to be the same as has been P
that the Trustees, and such Persons of Honour, and
ne more be Encouraged to be present at the Cutting i
his resolved it shall be perform'd in the very same
Year 1694. which was thus: Viz.

1000 Numbers were then (and are now to be) in t
Adventurers as shall please to be there) Rolled,
very well mingled; are, with 5 several Keys, to be
same manner the 1250 Prizes are to be Rolled, So
ousand Blanks only, and then also to be so Lock't up

ket from among the Numbers, and another Boy shal
g the Prizes and Blanks; and when it comes up a
e Drawn, and to be writ down by the Trustees fo
Prizes are come up, and one Number more, and no l
an by no means be other then Blanks.

an opportunity to all Persons Concern'd to be pref
; and 'tis hoped, afford better Content then a tedious

e. will be Published in Print.

stred, and be first, as they came up, and after that be
as was done in Mr. Neale's First 50000 l. and in
action then any yet has been given, that every Book
were really so, Two Notaries Publick shall attend
saw them Cut in; as also at the Drawing, to

ies Publick, to see all this made good, and the M
mon, Francis Parry, and Thomas Hall, Esquires.

The Receivers are:

Mr. Leving Bookseller near the walks in Grays-Inn-gate
Mr. Dobbs by Holbourn-bridge.
Capt. Barton at the Farthing-Office on Snow-hill.
Mr. Bibby at the Rose by Cow-Cross.
Mr. Clarke at the Crown in Smithfield.
Mr. Ball Poulterer in Newgate-Market.
Mr. Baden Lace-man by the Conduit in Cheapside.
Mr. Moore in Honey-Lane-Market.
Mr. Lusk at the Pump in Aldermanbury.
Mr. Brewster at the Black Bull } Cornhill.
Mr. Watson at the Red Lion }
Mr. Houghton in Gracious-street, the corner of East-Ch
Mr. Burton in Devonshire-street without Bishopsgate.
Mr. Whitehead at the Flying Horse in Moor-fields.
Mr. Harris at the Pay-Office in Broad-street.
Mr. Norris at St. Paul's Head in Spittle-fields Market
Mr. Coleman Confectioner in White-Chappel.
Mr. Henning in Peasod-street Goodman's-fields.
Mr. Brightman at Wapping-Old-stairs.
Mr. Atway at Ratcliff-Cross.
Mr. Page at King Edward's Old Stairs.
Mr. Ray in Glean-Alley in Finsbury-street }
Mr. Fox Grocer in the Borough }
John's Coffee-house over against the Kings-Bench

The manner
of Cutting
and drawing
of Tickets.

The Rolling, Sowing up, Cutting off,
in all Mr. Neal's former Adventures; and
as are concerned in the Adventure, may t
Tickets, and so after assist at the Drawing,
twas done in his 50000 l. Adventure, in t

A Day or Two before Drawing the
sence of the Trustees, and as many of th
up, and Cut into one Box, and when
carefully up till the Drawing; and in th
Cut off, and Mixt with Three or Four Tl
Drawing, which is to be thus:

A Boy, as usual, shall draw one Tik
same time, draw another Ticket from amo
then will belong to the Number at that tim
and the Drawing thus to go on till the 1250
and all the remaining Numbers after this.

This will, as aforesaid, give a convenie
Drawing, and be full out as equal and ju
ing of all.

The Time
and Place.
The way of
Registering
and after
paying the
Prizes.

The precise Time and Place, in due tin
The Prizes as usual shall be carefully Re
rically Printed, as soon as possible may b
Golden Adventure. And as a further Satis
Numbered Tickets or Prizes are to be Cut
Cutting the Books, and make Affidavit the
Prizes exactly writ down.

The Mina
gers and
Trustees.

The Trustees assisted by the Two Not
cordingly paid, are the above-named Isaac N

Transfer-Office Lombard-street, Mr. Ewer.

Mr. Mortimer, Turtle-street

Mr. Morgan and

Mr. Fox

Mr. Bird and

Mr. Hinchman

Mr. Brown at his Coffee-house

Mr. Twifleton, Kings-street.

Mr. Wells at Will's Coffee-house, New-lane, and gate, White

Mr. Brain next door to the Univer in St. Martins-lane.

Mr. Hall at the Sun in Hungerford-Market, Strand.

Mr. Robbin at the Bell in Exeter-street.

Mr. Pennington at the King's Arms Tavern by the Play-hou

Covent-Garden.

Mr. Palmer Cheefe-monger in Clave-Market.

Mr. Whaley Tobaccoist, Temple-Bar.

Mr. Freeman at the Cross-Keys by Temple-Bar.

Mr. Roper at the Black-Boy over against St. Dunstan's Church

Fleet-street, Bookeller.

Mr. Bradbury by Lincolns-Inn-Gate.

Mr. Eves Tallow-Chandler in Shoe-Lane.

Mr. Sermon at the Horn-Tavern

Mr. Biggs at Tern-Hill Coffee-house

Mr. Sutton in Red-Lyon-street

Westminst

Holbourn.



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An **EXPEDIENT** *to avoid the great Charge of*
New Coyning the Clipped Money for the Present, and for
the making it as Useful as if it were New Coynd: As also
to Prevent Clipping for the future: Humbly Offered to the
Consideration of the Honourable House of Commons, by
W. Wood *(once a Monier)*

1. **T**HAT that there may be forthwith made so many Brass Boxes, with a Copper Core to each (the Model whereof is ready to be produced) as may contain all the Clipped Money in the Kingdom, to be of such several sizes as to hold from 100 l. to 10 l. or under, each Box proportioned as this Honourable House shall think fit.

2. That all the Clipped Money in the Kingdom be brought by a prefixed time into His Majesties Mint in the Tower, and (by such persons as his Majesty shall appoint to receive it) to be immediately put into the said Boxes, and presently to Rivet fast the Copper Core, and then Stamped (or Coynd) at both ends, with such Impressions as His Majesty shall Ordain; and this may be effected with such expedition, as that the Owner may carry his Money back with him.

3. That all the said Boxes have a Number stamped upon them, (beginning at N. 1. and so forward for the whole quantity) and also the value of each Box stamped upon it.

4. That with each Box there be delivered a Ticket of strong Paper Stamped, declaring in Writing of whom it was Received, and Signed with the Names (one, two or more) of the several Receivers, and Numbered with the same Number of the Box to which it belongs, mentioning also the Value and Weight of the Box, and no Box to pass in Payments without the said Ticket be delivered with it, and a Register to be kept of all the said Boxes and Tickets.

This Expedient is no hinderance to the New Coyning of it hereafter, but is on the Contrary a great help, by its giving a true Account what quantity of it is in the Kingdom; and because it may all be thus inclosed in Boxes, and made useful in far less time than it can be New Coynd; it will also prevent that further Clipping, which the much longer time in New Coyning it will occasion.

And the Milled Mony yet in the Kingdom, with what more may be Coynd from the remaining old Unclipped Money, will (with the Guinea's) abundantly serve for all smaller Payments.

I come

I come now to enumerate some (among others) of those Difficulties and Dangers of Discovery that will attend those (if any) that shall attempt to Counterfeit One of these Boxes.

1. *The making, drying, and afterwards turning smooth the Lome-molds and Core to cast the Box.*

2. *The melting the Mettle, and casting the Box, and afterwards the turning it, to make it smooth, which cannot be done without some Noise, and some such large Instruments as cannot be easily hid, as those for Clipping may.*

3. *They must run the same hazards besides of Clipping and Coyning too: For if the Box be not filled with such Money, the Holes that are in it will discover it.*

4. *The Copper Core must be Rivetted at one End with great Force, which will occasion an extraordinary Noise, and be afterwards ground smooth to take the Impression, and then be stamp'd (or Coynd) at both Ends, with the same Impressions of the True Boxes.*

5. *And besides all this, the Ticket that belongs to, and accompanies the Box, which hath a Seal stamped on it, must have that, and the Number on it, and the several Hands to it all Counterfeited. Which put together, seems to be Difficulties and Dangers too great to be overcome, or attempted.*

And if the Method herein Propos'd be Approved of by this Honourable House, 'tis humbly hoped that the Inventor of it will be preferred to the providing and making of all the Boxes and Copper Cores; and that in compensation for his great Charge therein, and the Service he will hereby have done the Kingdom, one *per Cent.* out of all the Money that shall be Inclosed in them, will not be thought too much.

And if this Honourable House so think fit, this one *per Cent.* may be no present Charge neither, by providing in that Act of Parliament, which must enforce this Method, that 99 *l.* together with the Box, shall pass for 100 *l.*; and 49 *l.* 10 *s.* with the Box at 50 *l.* and the rest of the Boxes in the like proportion.

All which is humbly submitted to the great Wisdom and Justice of this Honourable House.

Memorandum, *The debas'd Money that is mixed, and under Standard, may (if this Honourable House think fit) be put into the Boxes together with the other, which will prevent a present Damage to any Subject; and whenever it comes to be New Coynd, it will then (by its being dispersed) fall on them much in the same manner as now it would do by New Coyning; only that Evil is hereby put at a distance, which by New Coyning would be immediate, and by this means the Money in Trade would be the more; but this, as well as the rest, is with all Humility submitted as aforesaid.*

COMMONS of ENGLAND

In Parliament Assembled.

A PROPOSAL Concerning the COIN of this Kingdom.

WHEREAS the *Great Difficulty*, that appears in this Matter, proceeds from the Consideration, that the Calling in our *Money* [at this time] must Occasion a *Great Stop* in *Trade*; the Market thereby not able to be Supplied; besides the many further *Inconveniencies* that may naturally arise: Yet the Necessity for our Coin to be Regulated, is such, That it were much more eligible to be subject to the hazard of some Mischiefs, than not put a stop [in due time] to that growing *Evil*: which to prevent, it's Humbly Propos'd, as an *Expedient*, to render it easy and practicable, from these four following Heads.

First, *BT Supplying our Market while our Money is a Coining.*

Secondly, *BT Making Good the Deficiency of the Mint.*

Thirdly, *BT Preserving our Mill'd and Broad Money, till the time of Calling in our Clipt Money.*

Fourthly, *BT making EAST the FALL of Gold, which is [now] become the general and current Cash of the Nation.*

As to the Two First Heads, it's Propos'd:

THAT a *FUND* (being made for a Lottery of a Million, or more, if thought fit, to be *Advanced* by such Persons only, as shall purchase their Interest, by bringing in *Plate*, forthwith, to be Coined before the Money be called in) would certainly Answer in lieu of *Bullion*, to give an immediate Supply to the Market, keep our Money circulating, and remove all Objections.

THE Quantity of the *Superfluous Plate* in this Kingdom is so considerable, which, together with the Useless *Plate* in *Publick Houses*, being Prohibited, it's not to be doubted, but a Million, or Two, might be soon Advanced.

ESPECIALLY when we consider the Price that *Plate* now bares, and how desirous the People are of coming into another *Lottery*, as plainly appear'd by the *Prizes* and *Blanks* in the *Million Adventure*, when once past the hopes of another *Lottery*, the last Sessions, Advanc'd from *Six Years* Purchase to *Seven* and an half.

THE Way and Method for all such Persons as shall be *Proprietors* in this *Adventure* is Propos'd, That they carry their *Plate* to the *Mint*, there to receive *Tickets* according to the Value, Accounting so many *Ounces* as shall be proportioned to a *Ticket*; and for every odd Sum that shall happen over and above, to receive a *Note* for the same, Payable at a certain time, after *Coining*.

BUT if it shall be thought fit to have such *Plate* brought into the *Bank*, thence to be Transmitted to the *Mint*, to return in Coin; the *Mint* will be greatly eas'd, considering the Work upon their hands, and the Money made much more *Desusive*.

FOR the *Bank* thereby being enabled to answer the Deficiency of the *Mint*, all Persons of Worth and Credit, that shall bring their Money to be Coin'd, will readily take *Notes* upon the *Bank*, for what shall fall short; which being for their ease, and having a free Credit, the *Million* or more in *Specie* will remain in the *Bank* to supply the Poorer sort of People, that can afford no Credit, having no more than bare Subsistence.

SO consequently the *Bank* will supply the *Mint*, and the *Mint* be able to supply the *Bank* before Occasion: Therefore no possibility of *Stoppage* in *Commerce*, or want of Current Money.

BY these means, not only the present Occasion is answered, by Facilitating the *Coyage* of all the Money, but a *Million* or more in *Specie* is created; without which, it's directly sinking a *Million*, or more, from what was in the *Nation* before, which is conceiv'd can hardly be spared at this time.

AS to the Third Head, by preserving our Mill'd and Broad Money, &c.

IT cannot be supposed the *Million*, or more, that arises from the *Plate* brought into this Lottery, can be compleated, and turned into Coin in less than Twelve Months; therefore may be Naturally Objected, That all our Mill'd and Broad Money, will either be melted down, or clipt in that time.

IT's Answered thus:

That if the Parliament shall, in their Wisdom, think fit to give Encouragement to all Persons, that shall bring in such Money into His Majesty's Exchequer by a certain time; and shall allow Bills of Credit to be issued out from thence, to pass as Payment till such time as the same is Coin'd; would certainly preserve it from being Clipt, or Debas'd, and add greatly to the Circulation of Trade; giving hereby a supply for Commerce of so much as now lies buried, and of no use.

AS to the Fourth Head, by making easie the fall of Gold, &c.

GOLD being the general Cash of the Nation, will certainly affect the poor and middle sort of people most: And upon a sudden, and severe fall, it may occasion a greater Inconvenience than at present can be imagin'd, or fit to be inserted: Though some may say [as Gold did rise, so let it fall] yet this Answer tends not (with submission) to the quiet of the Government, or to the ease of the Subject. Therefore, in tenderness to both, It's humbly Propos'd, That if this Honourable House shall adjudge it necessary to settle the price of Guineas, viz. That from Week to Week, or from Month to Month, proportionably, they shall gradually fall Two Pence per Guinea: By these Means the Loss will be easy; and that which must render it the more acceptable, will be the Natural Force of Payments; and the greatest Loss will Center among those that have been the greatest Gainers, viz. the Hoarders of our Coin.

SO that upon a Calculation, in a Years time, or less, One or Two Millions may be Coined in *Specie* from the *Plate*, (if thought convenient to grant a Fund for so much) besides the Mill'd and Broad Money, that certainly will be brought into the Exchequer, upon such Consideration, which may modestly be computed not to be less than Ten or Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds. THE whole then amounting to near Three Millions; it cannot but be allowed as sufficient to Answer the immediate demands, upon our Clipt Money being call'd in: And by that time we shall be ready to Exchange our Silver; Gold, by the Gentle Fall of Two Pence a Week, or proportionably per Month, will come to its old Center.

IN the mean time the Money that passes, which is almost Impossible to be made worse; and some part of the Gold we have being quarter'd, together with the Bills Issued out from the Exchequer, for what Moneys shall be brought in; besides, the Advantages of Bank Credit will certainly maintain our Trade in a free Circulation; considering our Support (for this Year past) has been by the same means, without this Addition of Coining Notes from the Exchequer, for above a Million, and more; which is the least that can be expected to be brought in, upon a Consideration given by this Honourable House.

Humbly Propos'd by Thomas Haynes.

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REASONS, Hum-
bly Offered to this
Honourable House,
concerning the Coyne

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